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THE NATIONAL ERA.

that we reached the wildly picturesque little village of Hillsborough, situated upon a very high point of land, and in the midst of abrupt, rocky, tree-capped peaks, with green dents of very fertile soil between. It was a town of rocks—founded upon rocks—hemmed in by rocks—the dwell-dwel

wards a lofty range of blue mountains encircling the western horizon, and behind which glowed and burned the crimson sunset sky.

We approached the celebrated pass of the Bear's Walk, from the highest point of which an extensive view of the valley was afforded. As we began to ascend the mountain, I fell into one of those indolent, pleasant, but rather selfish reveries, which the gathering shadows of twilight, the darkening scene, and the heavy, sleepy motion of the carriage, seemed to invite. From this reverie I was at length aroused by my indulgent companion, who, laying her hand upon my arm, and pointing across me through the window on the right, said-

"I wish you to observe that house on the brow of the cliff."

We had just slowly reached the summit of the mountain, and the carriage had stopped to breathe the horses. I looked out at the window on the right side. It was yet early enough in the evening, and there was yet light enough left to see, pitching precipitately down below us, a flight of cliffs, the bases of which were lost in abysses of twilight gloom and foliage, and the circular range of which swept round in a ring, shutting in a small, but deep and cup-shaped, valley. Down in the deeps of this darkening vale loomed luridly a large old farm-house of red sandstone. The prevalent tone of the picture was gloom. Down into a reverie about the deep, dark vale, and darker house, swooped my fancy again. The carriage was in slow motion. I drew in my

" Did you notice the house?"

"Yes; and through that deep sea of dark and floating shadows, itself the densest shadow, it looms like some dark phantom, some ghost of dead home "-

"Say a murdered home."

"I wish you wouldn't break a well-rounde sentence with any sort of improvement-ghost of a dead home about to melt away again in the surrounding gloom."

"Well said-better even than you think. Ye that old, half ruined farm-house is the centre of one of the largest, most beautiful, fertile, highlycultivated, and productive estates in all Virginia. If you saw it under the noonday summer sun, you would see a variegated ground-view of vast fields of wheat and rye, yellow and ripening for the harvest; corn, green, waving in the sun; red-blossomed clover, pastures of blue grass rolling down the sides of the hills behind us, and stretching out on all sides of the old house, and disappearing under the bow of the circularbounding of mountains. You hear now the mellowed tinkle of a waterfall, which, springing from the cliffs we have just left, flows down the side of the rocks, and reaching the bottom of the cuplike vale, spreads itself into many little, clear rills well watering its fertile fields, red pasturage heavy woods, &c. This estate, with its fine water its wealth of iron ore and coal in the encircling mountains, its abundance of game in the forest and fish in the river, and its immense water power, is one of the most valuable in the Southern States. Yet in the midst of that wealthy and highly-cultivated plantation stands the homestead itself a desolation !"

"Then the shadowy view of it is after al the best. I wonder, by the way, why it is that many among our wealthiest Virginia planters choose to reside in houses so shabby that a New England journeyman mechanic or day laborer would be ashamed to live in them? Now that you have directed attention to this dark phantom of a home looming luridly from the deep shadows, I warrant that we shall hear you say that this uncouth jumble of rough hewn red sandstone and miscellaneous rubbish is no less a place than Livingston Lawn, Pomfret Park, or some other style of sonorous sound"

"No-it is only Hickory Hall."

"Oh yes! one of the oldest mansion-houses in the States—the residence, since 1610, of the eldest branch of the Livingstons, the Dangerfields, or some other great family, with nothing left but their great name and great need."

"On the contrary, Hickory Hall is only the

home of the Wallravens, and has been so for only

and enterprising? Yankee purchaser and settler who came here some five or six years ago peddling mouse-traps, and has now become possessed of all this land, and whose substantial, Equare-built, red brick house stares one out of countenance somewhere over yonder by the side of the main road leading to market?

doomed family—this dark phantom of a dead known and the were wealthiest if not the very wealthiest man in Virginia. His fortune is estimated, with what truth I know not, at one million?

"Possible! I did not think there was such a private fortune in the county."

"It is said to be true, however."

"One million! A week of the world, then does in the county of the million of the world."

"Yes—or rather you shall know it! It is inevitable that you should hear it—perhaps an unjust version of it, and as one very very near and interpretable that you should hear it—perhaps and interpretable that

NALL ERA.

**OVEMBER 4, 1850.

**National Ker.

**ALL OR THE OUTCAST.

A OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

IN FOUR PARTS.

ENMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

**secretion's strings, recal fields of five, gails of cold streamly and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of gails of cold streamly comment and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of gails of cold streamly comment and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late on the process. The mean is a process of the matter of furnitures to be procured in late and perfect works of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of mechanism, in the way of furnitures, to be procured in late of the late of the dust of the evening exits of the dust of the evening exits of the late of the dust of the evening exits of the late of the dust of the evening exits of the dust of the evening exits of the dust of the evening exits of the late of the la

children—that circumstance paralyzes his energies even more than old age!" 'How you jump to conclusions! He has a son

and daughter!"
"Hum—hum—ah! well, but, sixty years old!
His son and daughter must themselves be married, and settled off, and have children—and so, at last, he is a solitary old man, with no motive for improving and embellishing his homestead—the old house, if it will keep out the rain, is quite good enough, he thinks, for the short life of the olitary old grandfather.' "Uttterly wrong! His children, though past

their early youth, are both still single." I paused for a moment, and then a luminou lea lighted up the whole subject, and I exclaimed

"Now I have it! Now I certainly have it He is one of those unnatural monsters, a MISER!
Of course! why, surely! Why did I not see it
at once? How it explains everything that was
difficult to understand now! How clear that answer to the enigma makes all obscurity! How consistent and harmonious all seeming contradic-tions! Certainly! He is a detestable miser! That does not prevent him being a man of strict honesty, sterling integrity—yet, most certainly, he is a miser; and 'people do not confer titles of distinction upon men like him!"- Yes! he is a miser! That is the manner in which he has

amassed his immense property! That is also the reason why his house is suffered to fall to ruins while his farm is well cultivated—the farm will nake returns, but the house will not. He has lso half starved, half clothed, and half educated his children. They have grown up coarse, un-couth, ignorant, unfit for good society. They are consequently not well received, and even if they were disposed to marry, he would not portion his daughter, or establish his son in business. That is the answer to the whole enigms! Now say that have no quickness of apprehension!"

"Wonderful!"

"Ah! I have my inspirations sometimes!" "Stupendous!"
"You are making fun of me!"

"Hem! listen! His son. Constant Wallraven, graduated at a Northern University, and made he grand tour of the Eastern Conti the grand tour of the Eastern Continent, accom-panied by a clergyman salaried to attend him. You never saw a handsomer or more magnificent-looking man, or one of more perfect dress and ad-dress—'the courtier's, scholar's, soldier's, eye, tongue, sword.' His daughter, Constantia Wallaven, is one of the most beautiful and elegan women, with one of the best cultivated minds

"You surprise and perplex me more and morehandsome, accomplished, wealthy, in the prime of ife, and have never been married! but perhaps

"Not so. They have ardent temperaments and

"Then they are, take them all in all, not easily natched, and, of course, they are fastidious!"
"I think not; I am sure not! for, listen again miserable fellow who hired in harvest, or in very

busy times, to work in the field with the negroes "Ah! now it comes!" "Constant wished to marry her."

"He offered himself to the girl."

"Well?"

"And the poor, abjectly poor, father threatened to shoot the son of the millionaire if he caught him near his hut again."

"The poor father could not believe in his daughter's good fortune. He suspected the young

could have been the poor man's motive—enmity?"
"No! the poor creature wept bitterly while refusing his daughter to the son of his best friend

Perhaps this Constant Wallraven was a love-

"Perhaps this Constant Wallraven was a love-child, and the poor but honest and sternly correct father of a family upon that account despised and rejected the alliance!"

"Did I not say that Hugh Wallraven had never been charged or even suspected of orime or vice? No! Constant was the son of his marriage, and is the legal heir of his property; and there it is well to inform you that the father for his whole life, and the children from an early age, have been members in good standing—for persons in their condition—of the Protestant Episcopal church. If ever a family lived up to a Christian standard, it is the Wallravens!"

"And yet, notwithstanding their wealth, intel-

sin! is this one incurable, fatal family calamity!"
"Come, there is a story connected with this doomed family—this dark phantom of a dead

tions of wonder and curiosity about small things, possessed my mind, chasing from it completely all dark and weird imaginings awakened by the Phantom House in the Vale of Solitude.

Almost immediately after the carriage stopped,

fall family connections have enabled him to cheat the gallows or the State prison of its due!"

"Mr. Wallraven has never been charged with, or even suspected of, a crime"—

"In his own proper person. 'The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children.'—His father, perhaps"—

"Possessed a name that was a synonyme for high honor and sterling integrity—his son, with his name, has inherited his reputation and character of strict truth and honesty."

"A! that is it, then! He does not cheat at cards, and therefore he has not won any of the prizes in the game of life. But to return to my first question. Why does not this Mr. Wallraven, of the sterling integrity, and the pounds sterling, do something?"

"He is the best agriculturist in the State—it is his ruling passion—his occupation."

"And lives in a wretched, old, ruinous house?"

Why doesn't he improve his place?"

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"All dark and werd imaginings and ster!

Almost immediately after the carriage stopped, we saw a light glancing behind the closed Veneture. The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children.'—His father, shall the slowed the house, and immediately the front door opened, and a lantern emerged and came to meet us, followed by a long dark shadow that filter, was an obscillately after the carriage stopped, we saw a light glancing behind the closed Veneture, and immediately after the carriage stopped, we 'Yes-yes-yes-yes! I see! And he has no snowy damask cloth. It was an enviable room indeed! By the side of the fire, in a spring bottomed arm chair, sat a gentleman whose appearance instantly interested me. He was of medium height, of slight, but elegant figure, and his fair,

mptexion, spirited countenance, and golder "Did a ghastly contrast bear" to the black hue of his mourning dress. This gen to the black hue of his mourning dress. This gentleman arose with a languid grace, and came to receive us; and when Mary named me to "Mr. Fairfield," her husband, he welcomed me with easy kindness. We then took our place at the table. It was impossible, however, not to observe the expression of profound, incurable sorrow upon the countenance of this young man. It was im-possible not to wonder how Mary herself could preserve any remnant of cheerfulness by the side of this heart-crushing despair. It seemed too deep, too great to leave him a thought of strugglin against it, or concealing it. Yet, habitual polite-ness, feelings of hospitality, or benevolence, made him very kindly attentive to me; and I never saw anything so sad, so moving to tears, as his smile.
Indeed I was already beginning to be painfully,
strongly, interested in this young gentleman—
more strongly than I like to be in man, woman,
or child, over whose destiny I can exert no control for their happiness. And then I turned from his wan, spiritual countenance, to that of Mary, at the head of the table, and I thought that her

happy, youthful face, so full of health, intelli-gence, and cheerful bon hommie, must exercise a holesome, if an unseen, influence upon her suffering companion.

An incident that occurred that evening, furthe xcited my wonder and interest. We had left he supper table, which was cleared away, and hed, and glowed brightly, when a knock at the front door was heard, and soon after the parlor door was opened, and an old man stood within it. the was very tall, very broad-shouldered; but stooping, either with sorrow or infirmity. He was clothed in deep mourning—his left hand leaned heavily on a stout, gold-headed cane, while with his right hand he tremblingly lifted from his venerable head his hat, which he held in his hand, revealing by the action a brow ploughed deep by revealing by the action a brow, ploughed deep by sorrow or remorse, and hair white as the driven snow. There was an air of deep humiliation, of

piteous deprecation, in his whole manuer and appearance, most painful to witness in one so aged, and, in every other respect, so venerable. Neither Mary nor Mr. Fairfield arose to receive this visitors are the leaf at the second seco tor—nor, by look or gesture, shew any sort of respect for him—only Mary looked sadly down at her hands, and Mr. Fairfield said, kindly, but "How do you do, Mr. Wallraven?"

"Mr. Wallraven!" thought I, giving a covert, but peircing glance, at the aged and stooping figure standing, hat in hand, so deprecatingly at the

"Ferdinand, she is dying at last-come to her he is dying !" he said "Dying!" echoed Mary.
"Thank God," fervently exclaimed Fairfield,
with the first look of hope I had yet seen on his

"Yes, dying. Will you come?" repeated the old man, as he trembled over his staff. "Will you

come?"

"Assuredly. Mary, love, order the carriage.

Dying at last. Thank God!"

Mary had hastily left the room, and soon returned with his cloak and hat.

Fairfield quickly donned them, and, accompanied by the old man, left the house.

After they had gone, Mary Fairfield walked about in a state of half-suppressed excitement such as I had never seen her betray. She seemed to have forgotten me altogether, for which I

man of evil designs?"

"Possibly. If he did him that wrong, he was quickly undeceived—for the very next day Hugh Wallraven, the father, called at the hut of the poor day laborer, and asked the hand of his daughter, Ellen Dale, for his son and heir; and the poor man, with a blush of indignation, refused it!"

"You astonish me!"

"Hugh Wallraven then offered to settle a hundred thousand dollars on the maiden, if her father would permit the match; and the pauper father refused!"

"You astound me! You positively do! What could have been the poor man's motive—enmity?"

"No! the poor creature wept bitterly while"

"I had never seen her betray. She seemed to have forgotten me altogether, for which I could not blame her. Presently, suddenly stopping, she asked, "Dear, you are tired?"

Feeling myself really fatigued and somewhat detrop, I answered, "Yes."

"I will attend you to your room," she said, and, taking up a candle that she herself had left burning on the side-table when she came in with Mr. Fairfield's cloak, she preceded me up stairs, and into my room, where we found the fire still burning, and a great big jet black negro girl waiting.

"You may go, Blanch," said Mrs. Fairfield to the woman, who immediately left the room; and then, "I can unhook your dress, dear," she kindly said to me.

said to me.

I wished to try her, to see whether she was really concerned at a circumstance for which she had just thanked God so fervently. I turned sud-denly, and, squeezing her hand heartily, said— "Mary, I have fallen half in love with your usband!—do you care ?"
"Oh! darling, don't jest. He is ill—his con-

great deal of her cheerfulness and bon hommic in his presence was nothing more than self-control. A violent knocking at the front door summoned her in haste from the room. It was about fifteen minutes before she returned. She was bonneted and cloaked for a journey, and she held in her hand a large old letter.

"They have sent the carriage back for me,

Hall, for upwards a hundred years, the seat of the Waliravens, an old family, with nothing left but their old name. And now I understand why the horizon believes will not all ywith one of his family?

"Even so."

"What can be the reason of this proscription? "Why, I pray you?"

"What can be the reason of this proscription? "Why, I pray you?"

"What can be the reason of this proscription? "Why, I pray you?"

"What can be the reason of this proscription? "Some horrible hereditary affliction. Yes! that the horizon, belong to an 'industrious, intelligent, and enterprising? Yankee purchaser and settler who came here some five or six years ago peddling mose-traps, and has now become possessed of all this land, and whose substantial, square-built, red brick house stares one out of countenance somewhere over yonder by the side of the main road leading to market."

Hall, for upwards a hundred years, the seat of the Waliravens, an old family, with nothing left but their old name. And now I understand why the bound to them besides by a debt of gratitude and long. I have a debt of gratitude and long. I have a dealy out a kitchen garden, and plant will attend to all your orders—and, dear, here is a letter. It is one that Ferdinand wrote to meous the reason? "Worse far than that!"

"What can be the reason of this proscription? "Some horrible hereditary affliction. Yes! that the very line the very highest state of cultivated fields, rolling in richness from hence to "Worse far than that!"

"Blindness!" I twill tell you all you wished to know. It will engage ment—he called it his confessions. It is only his explanation of certain dreadful circumstances that trouble wo low. I have Ferdinand wrote to meous white they all the turf off from a green square the lescent for him. In fact, so strong were his a letter. It is one that Ferdinand wrote to meous white the mile they will attend to all your orders—and, dear, here is a letter. It is one that Ferdinand wrote to meous white the farm in the walks and lay out a kitchen garden, and I had been very tired and sleepy; but there was no sleep for me then until I had read the manucript. I trimmed my fire—drew a candle-stand to my side—and, with my feet upon the fender, opened the manuscript that was to let me into the secrets of the phantom-house in the Vale of Solitude. TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era. A SCHOLAR'S ADVENTURES IN THE COUNTRY

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

"If we could only live in the country," said my wife, "how much easier it would be to live." "And how much cheaper," said I!

"To have a little place of our own, and raise our own things!" said my wife: "dear me! I am heart-sick when I think of the old place at home, and father's great garden. What peaches and melons we used to have—what green peas and corn! Now one has to buy every cent's worth of these things—and how they taste! Such wilted, miserable corn! Such peas! Then, if we lived in the country, we should have our own cow, and milk and cream in abundance—our own hens and chickens. We could have custard and ice cream exery day!"

when a man is driving business on a large scale, it is not always convenient to hand out the change to revery little matter, and buying things on account is as neat and agreeable a mode of acquisition as paying bills with one's note.

"You know we must have a cow," said my wife, the morning of our second week. Our friend the gardener, who had now worked with us at the gardener, who had now worked with us at the rate of two dollars a day for two weeks, was at hand in a moment in our emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency. We wanted to have a cow and hour emergency and the recommendation of one of them, a ladder was tissed against the tree, and, equipped with a shirt outside of my clothes, a green veil over my head, outside of my clothes, a green veil over my head, outside of my clothes, a green veil over my head, outside of my clothes, a green veil over my head, outside of my clothes, a green v and father's great garden. What peaches and

"To say nothing of the trees and flowers, and

The result of this little domestic duette was, hat my wife and I began to ride about the city of ____, to look up some pretty interesting cottage, where our visions of rural bliss might be realized-Country residences, near the city, we found to bear rather a high price; so that it was no easy matter to find a situation suitable to the length of tle." our purse; till, at last, a judicious friend sug-

"Borrow a few hundred," he said, "and give your note—you can save enough, very soen, to make the difference. When you raise everything you eat, you know it will make your salary go a wonderful deal further."

"Certainly it will," said I. " And what can be more beautiful than to buy places by the simple process of giving one's note-'tis so neat! and handy, and convenient !"

"Why," pursued my friend, "there is Mr. B., my next door neighbor-'tis enough to make one sick of life in the city to spend a week out on his farm. Such princely living as one gets; and he assure sme that it costs him very little-scarce anything, perceptible, in fact !"

"Indeed," said I, "few people can say that." "Why," said my friend, "he has a couple of peach trees for every month, from June till frost, her horns. and had an abundance for the table, besides. Out of the milk of only one cow they had butter enough to sell three or four pounds a week, behas the butter for her pocket money! This is the way country people manage."

thus the milking operation proceeded with tolerable serenity and success.

"There!" said, I, with dignity, when the from the way country people manage."

the way country people manage." "Glorious!" thought I. And my wife and could scarce sleep, all night, for the brilliancy of our anticipations!

To be sure our delight was somewhat damped the next day by the coldness with which my good old uncle, Jeremiah Standfast, who happened along at precisely this crisis, listened to our "You'll find it pleasunt, children, in the sum

time," said the hard-fisted old man, twirling his blue checked pocket-handkerchief; "but I'm sorry you've gone in debt for the land." "Oh! but we shall soon save that-it's so my

heaper living in the county !" said both of us to "Well, as to that, I don't think it is to city-bre

folks." Here I broke in with a flood of accounts o Mr. B.'s peach trees, and Mrs. B.'s strawberries butter, apricots, &c., &c.; to which the old gentleman listened with such a long, leathery, unmoved quietude of visage as quite provoked me, and gave ne the worst possible opinion of his judgment was disappointed too; for, as he was reckoned

one of the best practical farmers in the county, I had counted on an enthusiastic sympathy with all my agricultural designs. "I tell you what, children," he said, "a body can live in the country, as you say, amazin' cheap; but, then, a body must know how"-and my uncle

spread his pocket-handkerchief thoughtfully out pon his knees, and shook his head gravely. I thought him a terribly slow, stupid old body, nd wondered how I had always entertained so high an opinion of his sense. "He is evidently getting old !" said I to my

wife; "his judgment is not what it used to be." At all events, our place was bought, and we noved out, well pleased, the first morning in April, not at all remembering the ill savor of that

given way, and needed replacing; there, a shutter hung loose, and wanted a hinge; abundance of glass needed setting; and, as to painting and papering, there was no end to that; then my wife wanted a door cut here, to make our bed room more convenient, and a china closet knocked up We even ventured on throwing out a bay window from our sitting-room, because we had luckily lighted on a workman who was so cheap that it was an actual saving of money to employ him. And to be sure our darling little cottage did lift up its head wonderfully for all this garnishing and furbishing. I got up early every morning, and nailed up the rose-bushes, and my wife got up and watered geraniums, and both flattered urselves and each other on our early hours and thrifty habits. But soon, like Adam and Eve in Paradise, we found our little domain to ask more hands than ours, to get it into shape. So, says I to my wife, "I will bring out a gardener when I come next time, and he shall lay it out, and get it into order; and after that, I can easily keep it by the work of my leisure hours."

Our gardener was a very sublime sort of a nan-an Englishman, and, of course, used to laying out noblemen's places, and we became as grashoppers in our own eyes, when he talked of Lord this and that's estate, and began to question us about our carriage-drive and conservatory, and we could with difficulty bring the gentlen down to any understanding of the humble limits

me, to confess the truth, I began to fear that digging did not agee with me. It is true that I was exceedingly vigorous at first, and actually planted with my own hands two or three long rows of potatoes; after which I got a turn of rheumatism in my shoulder, which lasted me a week. Stooping down to plant beets and radishes gave me a vertigo, so that I was obliged to content myself with a general superintendence of the garden; that is to say, I charged my Englishman to see that my Irishman did his duty properly, and then got on to my horse, and rode to the city. But about one part of the matter I must say I was not remiss—and that is, in the purchase of seed and garden utensils. Not a day passed that I did not come home with my pockets stuffed with choice seeds, roots, &c., and the variety of my garden utensils was unequalled. There was not a pruning-hook of any pattern, not a hoe, rake, or spade, great or small, that I did not have specimens of; and flower seeds and bulbs were also forthcoming in liberal proportions. In fact, I had opened an account at a thriving seed store; for when a man is driving business on a large scale, it is not always convenient to hand out the change for every little matter, and huving things on a contact a print of the matter and huving things on a contact and several was any indication of an emigrating spirit, that I might be ready to receive the new swarm into my say in the establishment to let me know when there all the establishment to let me know when there all the establishment to let me know when there all the establishment to let me know when there all the establishment to let me know when there all the establishment to let me know when that I might be ready to receive the new swarm into my spetter mantication of an emigrating spirit, that I might be ready to receive the new swarm into my set my indication of an emigrating spirit, that I might be ready to receive the new swarm into my set mantication of an emigrating spirit, that I might be ready to receive the new swarm int

hand in a moment in our emergency. We wanted to buy a cow, and he had one to sell—a wonder-ful cow, of a real English breed. He would not sell her for any money, except to oblige particular friends; but as we had patronized him, we should have her for forty dollars. How much we were obliged to him! The forty dollars were speedily

forthcoming, and so also was the cow.
"What makes her shake her head in that way?" said my wife, apprehensively, as she observed the interesting beast making sundry demonstrations with her horns. "I hope she's gen-

The gardener fluently demonstrated that the animal was a pattern of all the softer graces, and that this head-shaking was merely a little nervous affection consequent on the embarrassment of a new position. We had faith to believe alof a new position. We had faith to believe almost anything at this time, and therefore came from the barn-yard to the house as much satisfied with our purchase as Job with his three thousand camels and five hundred yoke of oxen. Her quondam master milked her for us the first evening, out of a delicate regard to her feelings as a stranger, and we fancied that we discerned forty dollars' worth of excellence in the very quality of the milk.

of the milk.

But alas! the next morning our Irish girl came in with a most rueful face: "And is it milking that baste you'd have me be after?" she said; "sure, and she won't let me come near her."

"Nonsense, Biddy!" said I, "you frightened her, perhaps; the cow is perfectly gentle;" and with the pail on my arm, I sallied forth. The moment madam saw me entering the cow-yard, she greeted me with a very expressive flourish of her horns.

that furnish as many peaches as he and his wife and ten children can dispose of. And then has grapes, apricots, &c.; and last year his wife and putting on a bold face, marched towards her, sold fifty dollars worth from her strawberry patch, while Biddy followed with her milking-stool. Apparently, the beast saw the necessity of temporizing, for she assumed a demure expression, and Biddy sat down to milk. I stood sentry, and if the lady shook her head, I shook my stick, and

ing pail was full to the brim. "That will do, Biddy," and I dropped my stick. Dump! came madam's heel on the side of the pail, and it flew like a rocket into the air, while the milky flood showered plentifully over me, in a new broadcloth riding-coat that I had assumed for the first time that morning. "Whew!" said I, as soon as I could get my breath from this extraor-dinary shower-bath; "what's all this?" My wife came running toward the cow-yard, as I stood with the milk streaming from my hair, filling my eyes, and dropping from the tip of my nose! and she and Biddy performed a recitative lamentation over me in alternate strophes, like the chorus in a Greek tragedy. Such was our first morning's experience; but as we had announced our bar gain with some considerable flourish of trumpets among our neighbors and friends, we concluded to hush the matter up as much as possible. "These very superior cows are apt to be cross," said I; "we must bear with it as we do with the

eccentricities of genius; besides, when she gets accustomed to us, it will be better." Madam was therefore installed into her pretty Madam was therefore installed into her pretty pasture-lot, and my wife contemplated with pleasure the picturesque effect of her appearance, reclining on the green slope of the pasture-lot, or standing ancle-deep in the gurgling brook, or reclining under the deep shadows of the trees—she was, in fact, a handsome cow, which may account, in part, for some of her sins; and this consideration inspired me with some degree of indulgence toward her foibles.

But when I found that Biddy could never succeed in getting near her in the pasture, and that

ceed in getting near her in the pasture, and that any kind of success in the milking operations re-quired my vigorous personal exertions morning and evening, the matter wore a more serious as-pect, and I began to feel quite pensive and appre-hensive. It is very well to talk of the pleasures of the milkmaid going out in the balmy freshness of the purple dawn; but imagine a poor fellow pulled out of bed on a drizzly, rainy morning, and equipping himself for a scamper through a wet pasture-lot, rope in hand, at the heels of such a termagant as mine! In fact, madam established a regular series of exercises, which had all to be April, not at all remembering the ill savor of that day for matters of wisdom. Our place was a pretty cottage, about two miles from the city, with grounds that had been tastefully laid out. There was no lack of winding paths, arbors, flower-borders, and rose-bushes, with which my wife was especially pleased. There was a little green lot, strolling off down to a brook, with a thick grove of trees at the end, where our cow was to be pastured.

The first week or two went on happily enough in getting our little new pet of a house into trimness and good order; for, as it had been long for sale, of course there was any amount of little repairs that had been left to amuse the leisure hours of the purchaser. Here a door-step, had given way, and needed replacing; there, a shutter spersed with sundry occasional races across the bog aforesaid. I always wondered how I caught her every day, and when I had tied her head to one post and her heels to another, I wiped the sweat from my brow, and thought I was paying dear for the eccentricities of genius. A genius she certainly was, for besides her surprising agil there, where no china closet before had been.

There was no fence that she could not take down There was no fence that she could not take down; nowhere that she could not go. She took the pickets off the garden fence at her pleasure, using her horns as handily as I could use a claw hammer. Whatever she has a mind to, whether it were a bite in the cabbage garden, or a run in the corn patch, or a foraging expedition into the flower borders, she made herself equally welcome and at home. Such a scampering and driving, such cries of "Suke here" and "Suke there," as constantly greeted our ears kept our little estabconstantly greeted our ears kept our little estab-lishment in a constant commotion. At last, when she one morning made a plunge at the skirts of a new broadcloth frock coat, and carried off one flap on her horns, my patience gave out, and l

five dollars' worth of experience in the tion, to say nothing of the fine exercise.

As, however, I had made a good story of my nisfortunes among my friends and neighbors, and amused them with sundry whimsical accounts of my various adventures in the cow-catching line, I found when I came to speak of selling, that there was a general coolness on the subject, and nobody seemed disposed to be the recipient of my responsibilities. In short, I was glad, at last, to get fifteen dollars for her, and comforted myself with thinking that I had at least gained twenty-

expatiated at large on the comforts and conve-niences of the new patent hive.

Meanwhile the seeds began to germinate in our garden, when we found, to our chagrin, that, between John Bull and Paddy, there had occurred

beets arranged in hills, and here and there as whole paper of seed appeared to have been planted bodily. My good old uncle, who, somewhat to my confusion, made me a call at this time, was greatly distressed and scandalized by the appearance of our garden. But, by a deal of fussing, transplanting, and replanting, it was got into some shape and order. My uncle was rather troublesome, as careful old recollers as to be appearing up in respectively. ful old people are apt to be—annoying us by per-petual inquiries of what we gave for this, and that, and running up provoking calculations on the final cost of matters, and we began to wish that his visit might be as short as would be convenient. But when, on taking leave, he promised to send us a fine young cow of his own raising, our hearts

the old man, "yet I can say that she's a gentle, likely young crittur, and better worth forty dollars than many a one that's cried up for Ayrshire, or Durham; and you shall be quite welcome to

We thanked him, as in duty bound, and thought that if he was full of old-fashioned notions, he was no less full of kindness and good will. And now, with a new cow, with our garden beginning to thrive under the gentle showers of May, with our flower-borders blooming, my wife alas! the same sun and rain that warmed our fruit gnomes, a vast array of purple-leaved weeds, that almost in a night seemed to cover the whole sur-face of the garden beds. Our gardeners both being gone, the weeding was expected to be done by me—one of the anticipated relaxations of my lei-

sure hours.
"Well," said I, in reply to a gentle intimation

from my wife, "when my article is finished, I'll take a day and weed all up clean." Thus days slipped by, till at length the article was dispatched, and I proceeded to my garden. Amazement! who could have possibly foreseen that anything earthly could grow so fast in a few days. There were no bounds, no alleys, no beds, no distinction of beet and carrot, nothing but a flourish-ing congregation of weeds nodding and bobbing in the morning breeze, as if to say—"We hope you are well, sir—we've got the ground, you see!"
began to explore, and to hoe, and to weed. Ah! did anybody ever try to clean a neglected carrot or beet bed, or bend his back in a hot sun over rows of weedy onions! He is the man to feel for my despair! How I weeded, and sweat, and sighed! till, when high noon came on, as the result of all my toils, only three beds were cleaned! And how disconsolate looked the good seed, thus unexpectedly delivered from its sheltering tares, and laid open to a broiling July sun! Every ju-

venile beet and carrot lay flat down, wilted and drooping, as if, like me, they had been weeding, nstead of being weeded. "This weeding is quite a serious matter," said to my wife; "the fact is, I must have help about

wife. "My flower borders are all in confusion and my petunia mounds so completely overgrown that nobody would dream what they were

In short, it was agreed between us that we could not afford the expense of a full-grown man to keep our place, yet we must reinforce ourselves by the addition of a boy, and a brisk youngster by the addition of a boy, and a brisk youngster from the vicinity was pitched upon as the happy addition. This youth was a fellow of decidedly quick parts, and in one forencon made such a clearing in our garden that I was delighted—bed after bed appeared to view, all cleared and dressed out with such celerity that I was quite

ashamed of my own slowness, until, on examina-tion, I discovered that he had, with great impar-tiality, pulled up both weeds and vegetables.

This hopeful beginning was followed up by a succession of proceedings which should be record-ed for the instruction of all who seek for help great and small—such an invariable leaver-open of all gates, and letter-down of bars—such a per-sonification of all manner of anarchy and ill sonification of all manner of anarchy and ill luck—had never before been seen on the estate. His time, while I was gone to the city, was agreeably diversified with roosting on the fence, swinging on the gates, making poplar whistles for the children, hunting eggs, and eating whatever fruit happened to be in season, in which latter accomplishment he was certainly quite distinguished. After about three weeks of this kind of joint gardening, we concluded to dismiss master Tom from the firm, and employ a man.

the firm, and employ a man.
"Things must be taken care of," said I, "and

cannot do it. 'Tis out of the question." And so he man was secured. But I am making a long story, and may chance were always practising symnastic exercises over the fence of the stye, and marauding in the garden. (I wonder that Fourier never conceived the idea of having his garden land ploughed by pigs, for certainly they manifest quite a decided elective attraction for turning up the earth)

When autumn came, I went soberly to market to dust," should there be spoken; these were to be the legatees of the artist's children.

Is it not a "touching poem," as Mr. Willis says, this officing which love and grief have laid on the alter of faith and charity?

It is easy to believe those children must have been fair and lovely; and, with the image of Rose Standish to care the fair of some children must have been fair and lovely; and, with the image of Rose Standish to care the fair of some children for the properties. thing that I had at least gained twenty-like with the various systems of gardening pursued, I was object that the artist could have painted such a leave that the artist could have painted such a ceive that the artist could have painted such artist and ceive that the artist could have painted such artist and ceive tha

store, for seeds, roots, and tools, for example, had run up to an amount that was perfectly unac-countable; then there were various smaller items, such as horse-shoeing, carriage-mending—for he who lives in the country and does business in the city must keep his vehicle and appurtenances. I oity must keep his vehicle and appurtenances. I had always prided myself on being an exact man, and settling every account, great and small, with the going out of the old year, but this season I found myself sorely put to it. In fact, had not I received a timely life from my good old uncle, I had made a complete break-down. The old gentleman's troublesome habit of ciphering and calculating it seems had led him beforehand to culating, it seems, had led him beforehand to foresee that I was not exactly in the money-making line, nor likely to possess much surplus revenue to meet the note which I had given for my place, and, therefore, he quietly paid it himself, as I discovered when, after much anxiety and some sleepless nights, I went to the holder to ask for 'He was right after all," said I to my wife, to live cheap in the country, a body must know

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1850.

To the Edivor of the National Era: Have you ever dreamed away a morning hour beside the beautiful fountain in Franklin square? The grounds afford the pleasantest promenade I have found in Philadelphia; and when you are weary of walking, and while the limbs are taking a siesta on one of the rustic seats, the gentle Ariels of delicious reverie will whisper to you in the murmur of willow branches, swaying in the wind, or glance mirth or melancholy, as it may pleasure you, from the starry eyes of sunlit

water drops. A fountain among willows! It is my very ideal of elegance and grace. Those long, droophousekeeping in my new patent bive, and, rejoicing in my success, I again sat down to my article.

That evening my wife and I took tea in our honeysuckle arbor, with our little ones and a friend or two, to whom I showed my treasures, and like the thoughts of pure hearts raised to heaven, and conversited at large on the comforts and conversite that lift their foreheads to the crownings of the sun, that go up pearls and fall back diamonds, like the thoughts of pure hearts raised to heaven, ing, delicately-foliaged boughs undulating, waltzare suggestive to my fancy of a multitude of fasniences of the new patent hive.

But alas for the hopes of man! The little ungrateful wretches, what must they do but take advantage of my oversleeping myself, the next morning, to clear out for new quarters without so much as leaving mea P. P. C. Such was the fact; at eight o'clock I found the new patent hive as good as ever; but the heas I have never seen from Moorieh lute: flower-scents, exquisite and impalgood as ever; but the bees I have never seen from Moorish lute; flower-scents, exquisite and impalpable; vague and beautiful imaginings floating "The rascally little conservatives!" said I; "I believe they have never had a new idea from the days of Virgil down, and are entirely unprepared garden, ringing soft changes on the name of

Leonore. I went lately to the square, accompanied by an interesting child, a sweet little Michigan boy of seven Septembers. The society of unsophisticasundry confusions in the several departments. Radishes had been planted broadcast, carrots and beets arranged in hills, and here and there a and earnest, without the weariness of self-conquest-nor the scars-beautiful and winsome. without consciousness-that perpetual invocation to goodness and gratitude, as the world should be-that constant temptation to vanity, as the world is-they are at least the fairest types we have in this life of human purity and innocence.

As we entered the gate from Arch street, my little mentor impressed on my mind that we were not to smoke in the grounds nor "break the trees down;" and as I found placards near the entrances on which the same amusements were forbidden, I mentally decided not to do them.

graceful creatures, pensioners of the public charity, in these grounds; and one which met us on the first patch of greensward nodded his little head and twinkled his bright eyes, with an air that cried, "Largess!" as eloquently as a Turkish beggar's salaam. As my young esquire, anticipating this species of tariff, had been provided with handful of peanuts at the corner, we soon had a half dozen of these little paupers at our feet, some gnawing at the fruit with a gravity which, but that I deprecate irreverence, I might call senatorial; some, "in a fine frenzy rolling" on the green turt; and some tossing the nutshells about in supreme contempt for "vulgar utilities." A lentiful suppers at the feet of harmless infancy, city of fraternal love and unfraternal murders.

Mais, revenons, with a reverent apology to all papas and mammas for the rudeness, from squir-

els back to children.

I remember taking a party of little, merry maidens, one day last summer, to explore the marvels of the Capitol. Coming up the custern steps, we stopped to look at the statue of Peace in the portico. "Oh!" cried one bright little girl, holding up her two tiny hands, and with her large eyes full of admiration, "a sweet woman! a sweet, smeet woman! I love that beautiful lady!" To me, if I had been an artist, this little outgush of spontaneous, subjective criticism, would have been deeply flattering.

And this brings me to a touching story I have

een reading in an extract from one of Mr. Wil less it come too late. I shall need no excuse for epeating here. Every one who has visited Washington, I sup-

pose, has spent half an hour before the picture of the embarkation of the Pilgrims, on the panel in the Rotunda. Painters have told me that it is the best picture there; and others, whose con-noisseurship is that of feeling, merely, have connoisseurship is that of feeling, merely, have confessed to daily and nightly hauntings for many weeks, from some of its figures and groupings.

The tender sadness on the meek face of the invalid boy, and the saintly goodness making that of his mother beautiful, with all its wrinkles, contrast harmoniously—as, indeed, is there not always harmony in the antithesis of objects beautiful, in the weeks? tiful in themselves?—with the youthful and stately figure of Lady Winslow, and the proud,

soldierly seeming of the handsome Miles Stand But it is, I believe, the exquisite countenance of Rose, his young and lovely wife, through whose incomparable eyes speaks the whole soul of femi nine constancy, tenderness, and trust, and on whose forehead rest some rays from the far-off crown of martyrdom—that elected heritage of womanhood—which attracts all regards, and conquers all hearts, consecrating, in a thousand memories, shrines where its remembrance may keep its throne, "a thing of beauty," and "a joy for-ever!"

Mr. Wier, the artist, received, as perhaps all your readers know, ten thousand dollars from the Fovernment, for this pleture. This sum he invested, entire, for the use of his three beloved hildren. Alas for his poor heart-his poet neart! It was his lot to survive them all. When they were dead, a sentiment of religious delicacy prevented his appropriating this fortune, which revorted to him from his children. We can all understand the feeling: it is the same which keeps sacred the wardrobe of the little lost darling, though the widowed mother must toil the later, of a winter's night, to clothe her younger living children; the same that guards untouched, in the old homestead, the library and laboratory, now useless, of the dead student, though his sturdy brothers must labor the harder through the long But the bereaved father bethought him of a wor-thy use, to which he would consecrate this inherto outrun the sympathies of my readers. Time thy use, to which he would consecrate this inherwould fail me to tell of the distresses manifold that fell upon me—of cows dried up by poor ing chosen a lovely, mountain-shadowed knoll, milkers, of hens that wouldn't set at all, and hens in a rural village by the Hudson, he built thereof that despite all law and reason would set on one a commodious house of worship, which he named egg, of hens that having hatched families straight the "Church of the Holy Innocents." Other egg, of hens that having hatched families straight.

way led them into all manner of high grass and
weeds, by which means numerous young chicks
caught premature colds and perished! and how
when I, with manifold toil, had driven one of
these inconsiderate gadders, into a coop, to teach
her domestic habits, the rats came down apon her,
and slew every chick in one night! how my pigs
of burial, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust the altar of faith and charity?

It is easy to believe those obildren must have been fair and lovely; and, with the image of Rose Standish in our thoughts to fancy their mother most beautiful and good. Indeed I cannot conceive that the artist could have painted such a ceive that the artist could have painted such a ceive that the artist could have painted such a ceive that the artist could have painted such as the could be a conceive that the artist could have painted such as the could be a conceive that the artist could have painted such as the could be a conceive that the artist could have painted such as the could be a conceive that the artist could have painted such as the could be a conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the artist could have painted such as the conceive that the

It needs not the manly figure by her side, nor the familiar touch of her slender hand upon his shoulder, to tell us that Rose Standish is a bride. buried in summer foliage when he saw it, is a beautiful specimen of rural architecture, and that its bell has a tone very musical and architecture.

beautiful specimen of rural architecture, and that its bell has a tone very musical and sweet. This is as we would have chosen. Let beauty and melody hang the garland and the lyre over the "high places" hallowed by the affections—let them adorn and dignify the altars where the dead are mourned, and where the tender voices of religion and desire whisper hopefully of a reunion. It is their true apostleship on earth.

H. C. H.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY

Is commenced in this number. It will be com pleted in three or four weeks. It opens more beautifully and impressively than anything we have lately seen from her gifted pen.

"LETTER FROM NEW YORK."

The second of this series will appear on the outside of our next number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We shall notice next week a variety of new publications lately received from the publishers.

ADVENTURES OF A SCHOLAR IN THE COUNTRY

This Story, by Mrs. Stowe, on our first page we commend to all who are suffering from dys pepsy and "the blues." It will relieve them.

ly specified. C. D. Cleveland -

" My Own Man" W. B. Jarvis -S. Maclay -G. W. Perkins -"Friend of Freedom" -G. W. Taylor - -E. Tuttle - -

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The first number of the second volume of the to learn that subscribers are rapidly renewing. resolved on independence. The right of resist-Those who wish complete files should lose no

contributions to the new volume. Next number will contain a chapter (by special permission of the author and publishers) from a delightful juvenile work by GRACE GREENWOOD, which will soon be issued by Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, Boston. Among the attractive articles in the present

number, are the following: The Children's Visit to the Fair, by MARY IRVING a beautiful poem entitled, The Wild Horses; Tales of Travellers ; Life Among Birds, the first of a series of original Letters on Natural History, by HANNAH TOWNSEND; Stories for Young People; Charles Allison's Falsehood, &c.

BILLS! LOOK OUT!

The subscriptions of some two or three thou sand subscribers to the Era will expire at Nos 202 and 203-that is, in about one or two weeks. Bills were sent to them enclosed in last week's paper. We hope every subscriber will be on the ookout, so that they may not pass unnoticed.

A few of these two or three thousands may neglect to renew, but we expect from them THE ROSTON SLAVE HUNT AND THE VIGILANCE that we are determined to increase, in every possible way, the value of the paper, as a political, literary, and family companion. Will they please to recollect, how much one subscriber may accomplish for a paper, by a little well-timed effort. Every subscriber renewing, if he send two new subscriptions with his own, can have all three for \$5. Will not each try what he can do. and at least send us one new subscriber. In this case, \$3.50 will pay for both.

Roston has given rise to more excitement than has been witnessed in any other city. The slave catchers are from Georgia, and it is understood that they obtained warrants from Judge Woodbury for the arrest of William Craft and his wife, alleged to have escaped several years ago wife, alleged to have escaped several years ago from slavery in that State. The warrants have who should act under the direction of the commi ing been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal he undertook to serve them, but thus far, owing to the opposition of white and colored citizens, has been unable to accomplish his purpose. The newspapers report that the colored people have armed themselves for the protection of Craft: that the Committee of Vigilance has had the slave-claimants arrested several times on

sanctioned this Fugitive Law by his signature, he will of course feel bound to enforce it, by all the means at his disposal, which may be necessary-Armed resistance will be put down, or, should prove successful, Massachusetts may be considered in a revolutionary condition. We are informed, on good authority, that the President has forwarded his instructions to the Marshal at Boston, and is prepared to sustain him in his attempt to exercise the law, by the military power of the

This is indeed a deplorable state of things. Massachusetts be prepared for revolution and secession, we have not a word to say. Her right to secode we do not question—but such a step ought not to be taken rashly, without a full consideration of all its consequences. If she is not presented in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts. Two arrests a day was their smallest allowance. After the last arrest, the pared for this step, will she follow the example of South Carolina, and attempt violently to nullify any law of the Union? Certainly she has high example and extreme provocation. Her citizens, when found on necessary business, on board vessels, in the port of Charleston, have in defiance of the Constitution been thrust into prison, simply on account of their color; and, her Representative sent thither, by authority of her Legislature, to test in a legal manner, before the proper tribunal, the constitutionality of the laws under which such outrages were committed, was violently ejected from the State. Citizens of the North, too, simply on suspicion of holding views adverse to slavery, have within a few weeks been driven from her borders. Here is a paragraph which we have just noticed in the Southern Herald, published in Athens, Georgia:

"ABOLITION DISPATCH .- The Georgeton "ABOLITION DISPATCH.—The Georgetown Republican, of Wednesday, says: A meeting of the
Committee of Safety and citizens were assembled
to day to take into consideration the conduct and
deportment of two Maine gentlemen, Captain
Beardsly, of the schooner George and William,
and one Scott, perhaps an officer on board the
same vessel, who were regarded as fit subjects to
leave immediately, and without ceremony were
waited on by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and invited to leave in twenty-four hours. leave immediately, and without ceremony were waited on by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and invited to leave in twenty-four hours, and not to return under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers. Subsequently, however, a committee saw them safe on board of their vessel at anchor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is attended to just as it should be."

the offspring of mere prejudice, not the result of sound principle. They have no right to say aught against the proceedings in Massachusetts. until they have proved their loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws, by rebuking lawless acts

We have pursued a different course. Violence all times condemned, without respect to persons. When we denounce lawlessness in one section, we do it on principles which demand its condemnation in all sections.

Secession, we understand. When a Sovereign tate decides that the Union is an oppression not to be borne, it has a right to assume its independence. Then it claims no protection from the laws it has cast off-no part in the benefits of the Confederacy it has rejected.

Peaceable non-conformity to a law on conscientious grounds, coupled with submission to its penalties, we understand. That is a duty which, at times, devolves on the citizen, ought to be faithfully discharged, and may be, with entire respect for the law-making power, and consistently with a gene- England Metropolis.—Ed. Tribune.

ral recognition of its authority. But, armed resistance to a law, by bodies of men, while they claim protection from the lawmaking power, and consider themselves members of the law-making body, is simply rebellion, and cannot be justified on any sound moral principle.

The slave claimants from Georgia, in Boston, are there on an odious errand. They should be resisted by every means, short of fraud or force-The people of Boston have no more right to warn hem "to quit," than the people of Georgetown, South Carolina, had a right to give the two gen tlemen from Maine similar notice. If the Georgia slave claimants are guilty of any violation o law, punish them according to law. If not, but if their business be revolting to the popular sen timent, shun them, give them no encouragement, withhold ordinary courtesies from them; bu unless you would practice what you have condemned in South Carolina, unless you would jus tify Lynch law, and thus put an argument in the mouths of all who recommend violence agains Abolitionists, let them alone

Nor can we for a moment admit the right o armed resistance to the execution of any law, however nefarious, unless, we repeat, the commi Friend of Youth appears this week. We are glad nity in which such resistance is attempted, has ance then becomes a revolutionary right, above the Constitution, above the established order of

If the People of Massachusetts have resolved to go out of the Union, let them so resist. If not, let them eschew nullification; and, though they cannot obey the law, submit to its penalties till they can try all the methods secured by the Constitution for its repeal.

Most earnestly do we hope that our friend everywhere may forbear violence. That is the policy of a bad cause, but can never advance a good one. If good men undertake to put down bad laws by force, bad men will be emboldened to use force against good laws-and society will thus be resolved into anarchy, where the only law will be that of the strongest

The Telegraph never gives one a correct idea of anything. Since the foregoing was written, we have seen in the Tribune the following apparently truthful report of the proceedings in Boston. We rejoice to see that the citizens of Boston bave kept themselves strictly within the bounds of the law, not resorting to violent meas-

From the New York Tribune.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, October 31, 1850. The slave hunters, Knight and Hughes, left the city yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., fully per-suaded, after a week's trial, that all attempts to arrest Mary and Ellen Crafts in the city of Boston, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow has been struck, or an act of violence done!

As soon as it was known that they were about to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together and various sub-committee case, \$3.50 will pay for both.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON—THE RIGHT

COURSE.

COURSE.

The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Law in

Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles G. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles G. L. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. His committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Charles Sumner, R. H. Dana, jr., John C. Park, and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence or defence. men, Charles G. Loring, Esq., one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, volunteered his services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the commissioners that if they acted under the law, they would be sued, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appo and that the same course would be taken with the oners. The ground was taken that the proces under this law is a civil process, and that the outer door of a house cannot be broken in for the pur pose of serving it, and the marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his bed and cloth-ing into his shop, and made it his domicil—his

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsibility, without advice from any parties, deter mined on resistance. He armed himself fully various charges, to answer which they have been held to bail in the aggregate sum of \$30,000; and that they have received notice from the same Committee, "to quit."

The duty of the President of the United States, under the Constitution, is, "to see that the laws be faithfully executed." As Mr. Fillmore has be faithfully executed." As Mr. Fillmore has be more and the factor of the same and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made recomposition of the same and the same and determined upon resistance. He armed himself fully, and made up his mind to sell his freedom with his life. His shop is in the midst of the negro population, who were in a state of intense excitement, armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Craft's shop without being seen by a hundred eyes, and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made recomposition of the president of the president of the united states. noissances, and are perfectly satisfied that if the "outer-door" doctrine prevailed, the process could not be served at all, and if that doctrine was not

> It must be distinctly understood that this forci mittees had no concern whatever. They confined themselves to legal measures solely.
>
> As an offset to the Roman simplicity and gran-

deur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddler's bench, in an upper chamber, the Spartacus of his race, there was a ludicrous sid of the picture. Knight and Hughes were them selves arrested and held to bail in \$10,000 each on a charge of slander. After some difficulty, they The next day they were arres excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage, and he took flight through Court and Leverett streets, over East Cambridge bridge, running tolls, to East Cambridge, and thence to Porter's. The mob overtook and threatened him, and it was with difficulty that some of them were kept the was with difficulty that some of them were kept from violence, but no actual violence was inflicted. Knight was thoroughly alarmed. A portion of the Vigilance Committee waited upon him and Hughes, and told them that they had no intention to threaten them, but that their presence perilled the peace of the city as well as their own lives. They promised to leave the city the next morning; but when the morning came they were not gone. Several complaints were made against them, and prepared to be served—one for carrying concealed weapons; another for "smoking in the concealed weapons; another for "smoking in the streets," contrary to the City Ordinance; another under the statute against "profane cursing and swearing" (a plenty of which they did;) another for missing toll over the bridge; and still another for fast driving through the town of Cambridge. Truly the Bostonians are a law-abiding people! The combination of the tragical and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harassment of handbills agreets and crowds at their ment of handbills, arrests, and crowds at their neels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodarge and respectable committee.

Knight and Hughes are said to be men of

low description, mere hirelings or speculators, deserving no better treatment than they received. e legal committee, but were the voluntary stions of parties, taking the responsibility themselves. The Committee were prepared chor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is attended to just as it should be."

If these people are right, those citizens of Boston, who have waited on the two citizens of Georgia, and given them notice to quit, on account of the nature of their sentiments and errand, are also right; if the former be wrong, so are the latter. Let us deal out evenhanded justice. The pro-slavery journals here are bitter in

People. What is their judgment worth? It is (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on account of the invalidity of his slave marriage.

These various technical obstructions and con-

These various technical observations and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious and unconstitutional statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issues between the parties. As for the forcible resistance of the We have pursued a different course. Violence in the North, as well as in the South, we have at Constitution and a statute? They only receive the simple idea that, without trial or notice, fa-ther, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown

and hostile land. There are rumors that the President has authorized the Marshal to employ a portion of the standing army to enforce his precept and to "pun-ish" offenders. We do not believe he has done or intends to do any such thing. 'He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which took Mexico and Monterey, cannot break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil pro-cess, or "punish" any citizen for any crime what-

The above letter comes from a responsible source and may be relied upon as a correct statement of this unsuccessful Slave Hunt in the New-

THIS MONTH - THE PROSPECT.

This month the Disunionists are to try their trength in the South. The Legislature of Misissippi convenes, according to the Governor's roclamation, on the 18th inst.; that of South Carolina meets, according to law, on the 25th, and, on the same day, the members of the Georgia Union, simply because they would be thrown the 11th, the Nashville Convention was to meet; of their slaves? How would that remedy the but whether it will ever see the light again does not vet appear.

The prospects of the Disunionists in the South are gloomy enough. Public sentiment every hold, so that there would be more runaways, and where seems to be setting against them, and the probability is that those of them who have made themselves prominent will, ere long, lose caste in the political world.

The vote in Texas, so far as heard from, is

In Florida, where the election for a member of Congress distinctly turned upon the issue of Disunion, Mr. Cabell, the Union candidate, has been returned by an increased majority. In Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Tenne

North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, no ovements of the slightest importance have been made in favor of Disunion. The Press in all these States, with few exceptions, either rejoices or acquiesces in the measures of the late session. Neither Mississippi nor Alabama can be brought vote with the South. On the same side, we must

Alabama has not yielded to the request to call an lowa, Cass of Michigan, Sturgeon of Pennsylvaextra session of the Legislature; and we see no nia, and Dickinson of New York. All these, evidence that Governor Quitman's views will be added to the Southern vote, will give thirty-seven sustained at the called session of the Mississippi votes against repeal. The fire-eating editors of Legislature. In some parts of that State, the the korder States, who are now trying to intimispirit of Disunion is rampant; but the general date the North by the menace of Disunion, consentiment appears to be with Judge Sharkey and General Foote, the advocates of "the Compromise" and the Union. Georgia, at first, seemed disposed to lead off

her citizens most turbulent in their zeal for secession are beginning "to subside," and take a more rational view of things. They even repel the charge of aiming at a dissolution of the Union, as a libel, and are assuming the title of Unionists if it ever existed, which we disbelieve, is now The opponents of the compromise measures in Congress, in Chatham county, have adopted the terred by it from making investments in the Distitle of "the Union Southern Rights Party," while their opponents style themselves "the Union is just as much danger of a Dissolution of the be preserved. and Southern Rights Party." The Columbus (Ga) Union by the South, as of the election of General Times, a terribly fierce Disunion paper, has struck its flag, as we showed in the last number, and agrees to acquiesce in what has been done by THE CHARACTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Congress, provided it behave better hereafter Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, who did more than any other members of Congress to inflame the Southern mind, are now laboring to undo the work of their own hands. It is amusing to watch the various devices with which the Disunion papers attempt to cover their retreat. The Southern (Ga.) Herald, pretends that "the submissionists for factious purposes, are perverting the real issue," because they will insist, "when they know to the contrary, that the question to be decided, at the election for members of the Convention, is Union and Disunion." What then is the great object of the Convention, according to the Herald? the people are merely called upon to say whether they will approve, by tame submission, the late action of Congress, which robs them of their just and constitutional rights, or whether they will speak forth their opposition, and, by all appropriate means en-

leavor to put a stop to Northern en That is all! To protest, and by appropriate means endeavor to put a stop to Northern encroachment! The Herald scouts the idea of Dis-

will always be found ultras and extremists. If the Texas boundary, and the organization of there be in Clark county a man who advocates government for New Mexico. The General had Disunion, as the only remedy for the existing evils, we know him not. But if there be such, we hazard little in asserting, that, for every Disunion ist in the ranks of the Southern Rights party, there are two abolitionists among the subm The cry of disunion is only raised by designing leaders to terrify a few old grannies in pants, and some tender-handed sprigs of aristocracy, whose fears picture the probability of their faces being scratched or their hair being put out of curl." Recollect, Georgia is the State on which the Disunionists have relied to commence the revolutionary struggle. Even South Carolina waived

her claim to this distinction in favor of her chiv-

alric neighbor. What shall be said of the Palmetto State? The report is, that she is wholly committed to the her orthodoxy on that point is somewhat questionable. Whether from innate modesty and proa wise regard to her own safety, she has shown no disposition to hurry in advance of her compeers Indeed she seems to think that the Union is still to the trouble of electing her full delegation to Congress, every member of which must swear to in pursuance thereof, before he can take his seat.

concluded to "wait a little longer." As to the Nashville Convention, it has lost its head. Resolutions were adopted at its last meeting, fixing the 11th of November as the day for its re-assembling, and directing its President, and endanger the Union, than all other measures Judge Sharkey, to give notice accordingly; but the of Congress combined-a measure that could nonorable Judge is so busy in taking care of the | never have passed the House but for the concerted Union in Mississippi, that he has forgotten or neglected his duty to the Convention. The Charleston Mercury is chagrined at his failure to give the claimed special sympathy with Mr. Fillmore. requisite notice. "He has not done it," it says, having in the very last of his somersets come up by the side of Senator Foote. He will not

olina will be in attendance! Southern Press calls them, and the planting or cipitately, without any opportunity being afforded cotton States. The latter, the Press says, were for examination, discussion, deliberation, or willing to unite with the former for secession, with a view to secure protection to the whole South, but they were betrayed, deserted by the border States, which were bribed into submission by the Fugitive law. Now that the repeal of People a chance for reconsideration and revision, this law is threatened, these same States are Mr. Fillmore was called upon to refuse his sancbreathing out threatenings and slaughter, and tion to such a bill, passed with less delay and decall upon the planting States to unite with them | liberation than are awarded to the consideration in making the continuance of the law a sine qua of an ordinary road bill. For all the evil consenon. The Press coolly tells them that they are quences that have resulted, and may result, from neither to be trusted nor aided, and that the Fu- the agitation created by this infamous law, he gitive law is of very little consequence any way, must share the responsibility with those who con-It makes the following declaration, which, if sus- cocted and voted for it.

all the fugitive slave laws now or hereafter on the statute book. Second, because we have no faith in the promises or pledges of the submissionists. We would expect to see repeated the same game of bluster and back-out—we would expect to see the same men who now talk so valiantly, and treasonably, we believe is the word-the foremost to pass over to the enemy with compromise, with submission, with rejoicing, and with denuncia-tions of those whom they had deserted, to whom they had pledged their faith in the most public, d official manner.

"We don't want to see the Federal army and navy cannonading great cities in the North to recover fugitive slaves. Nor do we want to see that force employed in the slaughter of the people of a Southern State, for the simple exercise of the right through their constituted authorities of vention of New York, on the ground of the constitution of the c altering their Government, and separating from a political connection which they believe fatal to their rights. We are of no such vulgar, futile,

When a Government cannot be maintained without such agents, let it be amended or altered. In this day of progress, of liberty, of reason, here is an occasion to manifest them."

There is a good deal of reason in this. Fighting for peace, forcing a Union, or enacting a law which can only be executed by the military power, is a thing not fit to be done in Republican

But, with the Southern Press, we have no faith in the menaces of the Union and of the press of the border slave States. Were the Fugitive law repealed, there would be no more danger of Disunion than there is now. What! dissolve the onvention are to be chosen. Preceding all, on | back upon the old law of '93 for the reclamation evil? They would then have the help of no law at all. The Northern States would stand to them in the same same relation that the Canadas now no recaptures! We rather think that there are enough cool heads in these States to understand all this in advance.

The truth, however, is, that the politicians of the border States, who are now threatening so erwhelming in favor of the boundary bill of fiercely what they will do, if the law be repealed, understand well enough that, as the Senate is at present constituted, it will not be repealed. The free States, if we include Delaware, have a majority of six in the Senate, but this is a matter of little concern to the South, so long as it can command a majority there. Such is the fact. There will be, first, twenty-eight Southern Senators opposed to the repeal of the law. The two Delaware Senators voted for it, and there is no reason to suppose that they will change their policy. Mr. Gwin of California is a Mississippian, and will sustain South Carolina. The Governor of set down Douglas of Illinois, Dodge and Jones of tingent upon a repeal of the law, we repeat, understand all this-but, the opportunity of acquiring, by this safe exhibition of valor, high reputation as watchful and chivalrous champions of against the Federal Government; but those of the rights of slaveholders, and of reuniting them once more for the easier government of the North,

> is not to be neglected. From this review it is evident that, so far as the South is concerned, the danger of Disunion, passed Capitalists, who have been hitherto detrict of Columbia, may dismiss their fears. There

The doubt that at first prevailed in relation t cleared away. The selection of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State seemed to indicate anti-liberal tendencies in Mr. Fillmore; but the appointment of Mr. Corwin, a man of well-known antislavery opinions, gave countenance to an opposite

Our impression was, that the selection of Mr. Webster was made at the instance of slaveholding politicians; that it was to be regarded as a prophesy of the future course of the Administration; that Mr. Corwin was associated with him "The simple and unvarnished truth is, that for the purpose of preventing the alienation of the liberal portion of the Whig party, and would soon find himself, or be found, not at home in the new Cabinet.

But, we were willing to await the progress of events. Condemnation before trial was unfair. The first indication of the concurrence of Mr. Fillmore with the Webster policy, was his departure from the course of action determined upon by his honest, great-hearted predecessor, General Taylor, in relation to the settlement of commended the admission of that Territory as a State, and the reference of the question of boundary between it and Texas to the only legitimate tribunal, the Supreme Court. By this recommendation he was prepared to stand, the menaces of Texas and the reproaches of his slaveholding friends, to the contrary notwithstanding. Had he lived we would have triumphed; the Federal Government would have been spared the mortification and shame of buying, at an enormous price, its peace with Texas, and New Mexico, by her admission as a State, would have been relieved

from all danger of the incursions of Slavery. His successor, a Northern man, had neither his sagacity nor his nerve. He shrunk from carrying cause of Disunion; but we apprehend, that even out the manly pelicy of General Taylor. The compromise" which the fearless southerner had rejected, the apprehensive northerner acceptedfound respect for her sister States, or from devo- His first act, after selecting for his principal adtion to "the cause," which she may think would be viser a man who had declared the nomination of better taken care of under other auspices, or from General Taylor "one not fit to be made," was to recommend the settlement of the Texan boundary question by the payment of a bribe to Texas, to refuse his countenance to the admission of New deserving of her patronage, as she has just gone | Mexico as a State, and to encourage the organization of Territorial Governments without the Wilmot Proviso. He may not have interfered directly to support the Constitution and the laws passed | with members of Congress, but the conduct of the Whigs of the House of Representatives, known This is a pretty strong presumption that she has to be in sympathy and correspondence with Mr. Webster, was an indication of the policy of the Administration.

Next followed the Fugitive Bill-a measure which has done more to exasperate the North, absence of those Whig members who have since assumed the title of "National Whigs," and The bill subjected the question of personal

freedom to a horde of irresponsible commis compelled the most summary process, disregarded probably attend, but neither his notification nor the right of jury trial, virtually annulled the writ attendance is at all necessary to the meeting of of habeas corpus, offered a bribe to fraud and fathe Convention." The Mercury consoles itself naticism, attempted to convert the people of with the reflection, that, at all events, South Car- the free States into slave catchers, and aimed, by implication, at the recognition of Slavery in There is evidently an increasing division of the Territories. It was forced through the House, entiment between the border slave States, as the | under the operation of the previous question, preamendment, and was at length passed, in the absence of one-third of the members of that body. If ever a President were called upon to veto any measure, so as to give the representatives of the

the Union; it brands the Wilmot-Proviso policy Mr. Webster. as folly and wickedness; it advocates with all its might the Fugitive Law; it encourages and foments the spirit of pro-slavery faction in the Whig party at the North, and shows no favor to any prominent Whig in that section who is not willing to adhere to the policy of Daniel Web-

tinued adhesion of that body to the professed anti-slavery doctrines of the party, must be rea Northern Man with Southern Principles. The bolters carried on their proceedings in his name; they claimed to act in his behalf; and the Republic, the organ of the President, endorsed nem. At first, we refused to admit the truth of that the Administration would be so imprudent as to place itself in an antagonistic position to the Whig party in New York; but, no disclaimer having appeared; on the contrary, its special organ having fully sustained all the proceedings of that these proceedings had the approbation of Mr.

Since then, the evidences have multiplied that ets down the following items to his credit:

From the Washington Union. AN EXECUTIVE ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is told in a letter from he Washington correspondent of Tuesday's kichmond Enquirer. It confers credit on the President, and it gives us pleasure to transfer

o our columns:
"A distinguished gentleman from the West— Ex-Senator-called on Mr. Fillmore, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by ter exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the Fugitive Slave bill was re-ceived in the West. The reply was, that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made, about to speak, the Indian allies of the French in Canada suddenly made their appearance in the westerly part of the settlement. At the close of a that, as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and laws,' he the Ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President—'to the very sentine! stationed in the house discharged his letter, sir, whatever may be the consequences.'
This reply was worthy the palmiest days of 'Old

ANOTHER ANECDOTE.

It gives us pleasure to state another anecdote about the President, for which we vouch, as we had it from two gentlemen from the West, with whom the President had just been in conversation yesterday morning. They were applying to him for the appointment of a gentleman as attorney for the United States in one of the Western States. After discussing the qualifications of the candidate, Mr. Fillmore remarked that there was another thing which he deemed indispensable. He said he was determined to execute faithfully the Fugitive Slave law, and would appoint no man to office, who might be called upon to assist in the administration of that law, who would not zealously cooperate in its execution. On another occasion, we understand, from good

should be executed at every hazard-even at the heavy burdens of their plundered household

This is the spirit alone in which the Union can

istration. Men's fitness for office is to be judged of by their opinions of that law. In its superabundant zeal to secure the arrest of runaways, the character of the Administration, has nearly under a law which furnishes temptations, and cures immunity to kidnappers, the Administration is determined to carry it out, "EVEN AT THE RISK OF BLOOD !"

Mr. Fillmore must perform his constitutional that, even under an Absolute Monarchy, at this age of the world, it is rather a hazardous thing to undertake the execution of a law by the Military Power. It is reported that General Taylor said that a Union, to maintain which it would betaining. And we say that any law, which is resort to the military power of the United States to enforce it, is a law not fit to be passed-a law. the repeal of which is demanded by the highest onsiderations of patriotism and policy.

If Mr Fillmore should once draw the sword

gainst the People of Massachusetts, he may find me use for it in another section. We take it for granted that there are United States laws to pers? What has he done in the case of the fusing to permit his post office to be broken open whom she was kindly treated. and robbed by the sovereign people in that neighborhood? What has he done with the postmaster at Eufaula, Ala., who, in reply to the demand of ly in the next year learned that she was a slave the Postmaster General, why he refused to de- in Canada. He immediately set off through the | would betray her place of concealment if she liver the National Era to a subscriber at that office who had regularly subscribed and paid for it, sent him the proceedings of a public meeting which sustained his course, and resolved that, if he were removed for the act, no postmaster should | him as a present to the Governor of Canada. Af- less, and became a man of remarkable strength be permitted to fill his place? We ask Mr. Fill- ter encountering almost incredible hardships and and stature; and it used to be a standing joke ore, what have you done, sir, in these cases, to eclamation of fugitive negroes of more importnce in your eyes than the Freedom of the Press, and the Sacredness of the Mails? Will you lightly talk of blood when the Federal law is re- he was ushered into the presence of M. Vauisted in Boston, and fold your arms with indiference when Federal laws are habitually resisted the gift of the bag of snuff, listened to the poor were afterwards found written over with chalk. and trampled under foot in South Carolina, eorgia, and Alabama!

We have said enough to show our readers the naracter of the present Administration. Liberty nas nothing to hope from it. It stands in an attitude of antagonism towards the liberal men of all parties in the free States, and is seeking to establish harmony and peace by concessions to a Pow- late Dr. Abiel Abbott, in his manuscript of "Ju- enemy were left dead on the field, including the er which never has been, and never will be, satisfied with anything less than supremacy.

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

The Washington correspondents of the Baltiore Sun and Clipper, a few days since, announced that the President was concentrating a very large exasperate the freemen of the country. Fortuately, they are all pronounced to be utterly false and groundless by the Republic, the organ of the Executive. This is well. From the latest, most reliable" accounts, it would seem that there has een a trial, not of strength, but of wits, between the People of Boston and the Slave-catchers. It would be rather premature for Mr. Fillmore

step in with the military power to settle conflicting questions of law. When an extraordinarily oppressive law is passed, its authors must expect that extraordinary legal and technical eans will be tried, to baffle its operation.

Webster influence in his district. He was nomi- and they were beginning to congratulate each nated first by the Free-Soilers, although not other upon the termination of their long and bitidentified with their organization. His name was then taken up in the Whig Convention of his district, but, after a sharp struggle, Samuel H. Walley was nominated in his place. The votes stood-for Walley 64, for Mann 53.

beautiful mouth, and in the earnest—Oh! that word is weak!—the intense devotion, and truthfulness of those wonderful, upward-glancing eyes. It needs not the many figure by her side, nor the conduct of the Boston of the Commissioner. If no other criminal process of the Commissioner. If no other criminal control of the Commissioner of the Commissioner. If no other criminal process of the Commissioner of the Commission ment of the North, more devoted to the Slave ing fallen under the displeasure of Mr. Webster, anti-slavery men as disorganizers and enemies of vention that has attempted to execute the will of

THE BORDER WAR OF 1708.

the dissentients, we are driven to the conclusion | jecting upper stories and carved cornices. On the front of one of these, over the elaborately wrought entablature of the doorway, might be seen the armorial bearings of the honored family of Salhis Administration is irrecoverably committed tonstall. Its hospitable door was now closed—no against the anti-slavery sentiments and policy of guests filled its spacious hall, or partook of the the North. The South is so well assured of this rich delicacies of its ample larder. Death had fact, that it is becoming loud in its praises of Mr. | been there; its venerable and respected occupant Fillmore on this very ground. Even the most had just been borne by his peers in rank and staultra Democratic papers in that section are grat- tion to the neighboring grave-yard. Learned. ified with his position. The Washington Union affable, intrepid, a sturdy asserter of the rights and liberties of the Province, and so far in ad vance of his time as to refuse to yield to the terrible witchcraft delusion-vacating his seat on the Bench, and openly expressing his disapprobation of the violent and sanguinary proceedings of the Court-wise in council, and prompt in action-not his own townsmen alone, but the people of the entire Province, had reason to mourn the loss of Nathaniel Saltonstall. Four years before the events of which we are

mid-winter day, six savages rushed into the open sentinel stationed in the house discharged his musket, killing the foremost Indian, and was himself instantly shot down. The mistress of the house, a spirited young woman, was making soap in a large kettle over the fire. She seized her ladle, and dashed the boiling liquid in the faces of the assailants, scalding one of them severely and was only captured after such a resistance a can scarcely be conceived of by the delicately framed and tenderly nurtured occupants of the places of our great-grandmothers. After plundering the house, the Indians started on their long winter march for Canada. Tradition says that some thirteen persons, probably women and children, were killed outright at the garrison. Goodwife Bradley and four others were spared as prisoners. The ground was covered with deep snow, and the captives were compelled to carry stuffs, while for many days in succession they had no other sustenance than bits of hide, ground-It seems, then, that the infamous Fugitive Law nuts, the bark of trees, and the roots of wild jokes, is still common in his native town. On the wintry forest, and unattended, the unhappy young woman gave birth to a child. Its cries threatened its life. To the entreaties of the mother they replied, that they would spare it on the condition that it should be baptized after their fashion. She gave the little innocent into their hands, when with mock solemnity they duty, or resign; but he would do well to recollect | made the sign of the cross upon its forehead by gashing it with their knives, and afterwards barbarously put it to death before the eyes of its mother, seeming to regard the whole matter as an excellent piece of sport. Nothing so strongly excited the risibilities of these grim barbarians come necessary to fight, would not be worth main- as the tears and cries of their victims, extorted by physical or mental agony. Capricious alike so odious to the People, as to require a frequent in their cruelties and their kindnesses, they treated some of their captives with forbearance and consideration, and tormented others appa rently without cause. One man on his way to Canada was killed because they did not like his looks, "he was so sour;" another because he was "old and good for nothing." One of their own number, who was suffering greatly from the effects of the scalding soap, was derided and mocked enforced in South Carolina, in Georgia, and as a "fool who had let a squaw whip him;" while, fested by Goodwife Bradley in her defence was a and constitutional obligation to deliver newspa- constant theme of admiration, and gained her so much respect among her captors as to protect her ostmaster in South Carolina, who, some months from personal injury or insult. On her arrival since, was arraigned before a State court, for re. in Canada, she was sold to a French farmer, by

> stolen helpmate, he reached Montreal, and betook himself to the Governor's residence. Travelworn, ragged, and wasted with cold and hunger, defend themselves. Goodwife Bradley, supposing its almost illegible inscription: the Indians had come with the intention of again capturing her, encouraged her husband to fight vivi D. Benjamin Rolfe, ecclesia Christi qua est in to the last, declaring that she had rather die on haverhill pastoris fidelessimi; qui domi sua ad hostiher own hearth than fall into their hands. The bus barbare trucidatus. A laboribus suis requivit Indians rushed upon the garrison, and assailed mane dici sacra quietis. Aug. XXIX, anno dom. the thick caken door, which they forced partly MDCCVIII. Ætatis sua XLVI." pen, when a well-aimed shot from Goodwife Bradley laid the foremost dead on the threshold. the skirmish, and two or three were sent back by The loss of their leader so disheartened them

In the mean time, her husband made every ex-

ertion in his power to ascertain her fate, and ear-

that they made a hasty retreat. The year 1707 passed away without any attack upon the exposed frontier settlement. A feeling of comparative security succeeded to the almost Mr. Mann has been thrown overboard by the sleepless anxiety and terror of its inhabitants ter trials. But the end was not yet.

a great council, and agreed to furnish three hungress with signal ability. He is one of the most French Canadians, and several volunteers, con-discussion upon the expediency of burning him.

"We shall unite in no such movement as is now proposed by the submissionists. First, because we would not dissolve this glorious Union for ment of the North, more devoted to the Slave in fall points of public policy, he has faithfully represented the Whig party in his district, but, have dissolve this glorious Union for ment of the North, more devoted to the Slave in fallen under the displacement of Mr. We have a long to the solution of the north of the North more devoted to the Slave in fallen under the displacement of Mr. We have a long to the solution of the north of allies, commanded the French troops; the Indians. Power and its policy, has never existed in Wash- he must be proscribed. We do not believe the marshalled under their several chiefs, obeyed the ington. It apologizes for slavery; it denounces People will ratify the proceedings of the Congeneral orders of La Perriere. A Catholic priest accompanied them. De Rouville, with the French troops, and a portion of the Indians, took the route by the river St. Francois, about the middle of summer. La Perriere, with the French Mo-The picturesque site of the now large village of hawks, crossed Lake Champlain. The place of Haverhill, on the Merrimack river, was occupied | rendezvous was Lake Nickisipigue. On the way, a century and a half ago by some thirty dwellings, a Huron accidentally killed one of his compan scattered at unequal distances along the two prin- lons; whereupon the tribe insisted on halting. cipal roads, one of which, running parallel with and holding a council. It was gravely decided the river, intersected the other, which ascended that this accident was an evil omen, and that the the hill northwardly, and lost itself in the dark expedition would prove disastrous; and in spite woods. The log huts of the first settlers had at of the endeavors of the French officers, the whole that time given place to comparatively spacious band deserted. Next, the Mohawks became disand commodious habitations, framed and covered satisfied, and refused to proceed. To the entreagarded as another evidence that Mr. Fillmore is with sawed boards and cloven clapboards or shin- ties and promises of their French allies, they regles. They were many of them two stories in plied, that an infectious disease had broken out front, with the roof sloping off behind to a single among them, and that, if they remained, it would one; the windows few and small, and frequently spread through the whole army. The French so fitted as to be opened with difficulty, and affording but a scanty supply of light and air. Two transparent, but they were in no condition to entheir assumptions, because we could not believe or three of the best constructed were occupied as force obedience, and with bitter execuations and arrisons, where, in addition to the family, small reproaches they saw the Mohawks turn back on ompanies of soldiers were quartered. On the their war-path. The diminished army pressed high grounds rising from the river stood the man- on to Nickisipigue, in the expectation of meeting, sions of the well-defined aristocracy of the little agreeably to their promise, the Norridgewock ettlement-larger and more imposing, with pro- and Penobscot Indians. They found the place deserted, and, after waiting for some days, were forced to the conclusion that the Eastern tribes had broken their pledge of cooperation. Under these circumstances, a council was held, and the original design of the expedition, viz: the destruction of the whole line of frontier towns, heginning with Portsmouth, was abandoned. They had still a sufficient force for the surprise of a single settlement, and Haverhill, on the Merrinack, was selected for conquest.

> object, had reached Boston; and Governor Dudley had despatched troops to the more exposed outposts of the Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Forty men, under the command of Major Turner, and Captains Price and Gardner, were stationed at Haverhill in the different garrison houses. At first, a good degree of vigilance was manifested, but as days and weeks passed without any alarm, the inhabitants relapsed into their old habits, and some even began to believe that the rumored descent of the Indians was only a pretext for quartering upon them two score of lazy, rollicking soldiers, who certainly seemed more expert in making love to their daughters, and drinking their best ale and cider, than in patrolling the woods, or putting the garrisons into a defensible state. The grain and hay harvest ended without disturbance; the men worked in their fields, and the women pursued their household avocations, without any very serious apprehension of danger.

In the mean time, intelligence of the expedi-

tion, greatly exaggerated in point of numbers and

Among the inhabitants of the village was an ccentric, ne'er-do-well fellow, named Keezar. who led a wandering, unsettled life, oscillating, like a crazy pendulum, between Haverhill and Amesbury. He had a smattering of a variety of trades, was a famous wrestler, and for a mug of ale would leap over an ox-cart with the unspilled beverage in his hand. On one occasion, when at supper, his wife complained that she had no tin dishes, and as there were none to be obtained nearer than Boston, he started on foot in the evening, travelled through the woods to the city, and returned with his ware by sunrise the next morning, passing over a distance of between sixty and seventy miles. The tradition of his strange habits, feats of strength, and wicked practical engaged in taking home his horse, which, according to his custom, he had turned into his neighirritated the savages, who cruelly treated it, and bor's rich clover-field the evening previous. By the gray light of dawn he saw a long file of men marching silently towards the town. He hurried back to the village, and gave the alarm, by firing a gun. Previous to this, however, a young man belonging to a neighboring town, who had been spending the night with a young woman of the village, had met the advance of the war party and turning back in extreme terror and confusion, thought only of the safety of his betrothed. and passed silently through a considerable part of the village to her dwelling. After he had effectually concealed her, he ran out to give the alarm. But it was too late. Keezar's gun was answered by the terrific yells, whistling, and whooping of the Indians. House after house was assailed and captured. Men. women, and children, were massacred. The minister of the town was killed by a shot through his door. Two of his children were saved by the courage and sagacity of his negro slave. Hagar. She carried them into the cellar, and covered them with tubs, and then crouched behind a barrel of meat, just in time to escape the vigilant eyes of the enemy, who entered the cellar and plundered it. She saw them pass and repass the tubs under which the children lay, and take meat from the very barrel which concealed herself. Three soldiers were quartered in the house, but they made no defence,

and were killed while begging for quarter. The wife of Thomas Hartshorne, after her husband and three sons had fallen, took her younger children into the cellar, leaving an infant on a bed in the garret, fearful that its cries wilderness on foot, accompanied only by his dog, took it with her. The Indians entered the garwho drew a small sled upon which he carried ret, and tossed the child out of the window upon a some provisions for his sustenance and a bag of pile of clapboards, where it was afterwards found, snuff which the Governor of the Province gave stunned and insensible. It recovered, neverthedangers, with a perseverance which shows how with his friends, that he had been stinted by the nforce the laws of the United States? Is the | well he appreciated the good qualities of his | Indians when they threw him out of the window. Goodwife Swan, armed with a long spit, successfully defended her door against two Indians. While the massacre went on, the priest who accompanied the expedition, with some of the French offidreuil. The courtly Frenchman civilly received cers, went into the meeting-house, the walls of which fellow's story, and put him in a way to redeem his At sunrise, Major Turner, with a portion of his wife without difficulty. The joy of the latter on soldiers, entered the village, and the enemy made seeing her husband in the strange land of her a rapid retreat, carrying with them seventeen priscaptivity may well be imagined. They returned oners. They were pursued and overtaken, just water, landing at Boston early in the summer. | as they were entering the woods, and a severe There is a tradition that this was not the Good- skirmish took place, in which the rescue of some wife's first experience of Indian captivity. The of the prisoners was effected. Thirty of the dith Whiting's Recollections of the Indian Wars," | infamous Hertel de Rouville. On the part of the states that she had previously been a prisoner, villagers, Captains Ayer and Wainwright, and probably before her marriage. After her return, Lieutenant Johnson, with thirteen others, were she lived quietly at the garrison house until the killed. The intense heat of the weather made it summer of the next year. One bright moon-lit necessary to bury the dead on the same day. night, a party of Indians were seen silently and | They were laid side by side, in a long trench in cautiously approaching. The only occupants of the burial ground. The body of the venerated the garrison at that time were Bradley, his wife and lamented minister, with those of his wife and at the idea of using powder and ball against "the and children, and a servant. The three adults child, sleep in another part of the burial ground, Tankees." The reports were well calculated to armed themselves with muskets, and prepared to where may still be seen a rude monument, with

"Clauditur hoc tumulo corpus Reverendi pii doctique

Of the prisoners taken, some escaped during the French officers, with a message to the English soldiers, that if they pursued the party on their retreat to Canada, the other prisoners should be put to death. One of them, a soldier stationed in Capt. Wainwright's garrison, on his return four years after, published an account of his captivity. He was compelled to carry a heavy pack, and was led by an Indian by a cord round his neck. The whole party suffered terribly from hunger. On Early in the spring of 1708, the principal reaching Canada, the Indians shaved one side of tribes of Indians in alliance with the French held his head, and greased the other, and painted his face. At a fort nine miles from Montreal, a coundred warriors for an expedition to the English cil was held in order to decide his fate, and he frontier. They were joined by one hundred had the satisfaction of listening to a protracted

when it was announced to him that his life was spared. This result of the council by no means satisfied the women and boys, who had anticipated rare sport in the roasting of a white man and a and to perpetuate our glorious Union." heretic. One squaw asseiled him with a knife, and cut off one of his fingers; another beat him with a pole. The Indians spent the night in dancing and singing, compelling their prisoner to go round the ring with them. In the morning, ets, suspected of an Anti-Slavery taint, and to and formally delivered him over to an old squaw, who took him to her wigwam, and treated him kindly. Two or three of the young women who senting respectively Whig and Democratic Hunkwere caaried away captive married Frenchmen in ers. Mr. O'Connor said : Canada, and never returned. Instances of this kind were by no means rare, during the Indian wars. The simple manners, gaiety, and social habits of the French colonists, among whom the captives were dispersed, seem to have been pecumy vote to whoever pretends to be in favor of the union, rather than to him who seeks to divide it, liarly fascinating to the daugnters of the grave

and severe Puritans. At the beginning of the present century, Judith Whiting was the solitary survivor of all who witnessed the inroad of the French and Indians where the White was a Whig, and always voted for Whigs, but will now only vote for men who are in favor of the Union, and that, if necessary, he would go even to Tammany Hall to seek them. I do not know executive where the White week that are witnessed the inroad of the French and Indians know exactly where the Whigs meet, but, even in 1708. She was eight years of age at the time if it be in a cellar, I am ready to go there in 1708. She was eight years of age at the time of the attack, and her memory of it to the last was distinct and vivid. Upon her old brain, from whence a great portion of the records of the intervening years had been obliterated, that terrible picture, traced with fire and blood, retained its sharp outlines and baleful colors.

If it be in a cellar, I am ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a reverse and vote for any National Whig, in preference to the result of the intervening the property of the ready of the ready of the ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a ready of the rea

THE COTTON DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK. The great Union Meeting, as it is called-or

devotion to the new Fugitive Law - was held at Castle Garden, New York, on the 30th of Oc-

The newspapers in Washington are crowded with reports of its proceedings, and the speeches by which they were enlivened. The New York Evening Post says it was "rather a disappointment as to numbers," considering it was a mass meeting in a city of half a million of people. There could not, at any time, it says, have been more than four thousand persons present. George Wood, an eminent lawyer, but uncertain as a politician, presided. "Among the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries," says the Post, "will be recognized the names of several sound Democratic Free-Soilers, who always have been and now are first to give funds or votes to promote the success

signed the call attended; and the declarations of opinion which the resolutions embodied, had not, probably, the entire assent of one-third of those who were present. They were prepared, and the whole arrangements governed by a coalition of friends of the two Daniels, Webster and Dickinson, the former being the most numerous and the spirit in which the Union was formed. friends of the two Daniels, Webster and Dickinson, the former being the most numerous, and taking the principal parts; the latter, represented by O'Connor and Brady, performing a sort of harmonious accompaniment. It was a Webster meeting, a Dickinson meeting, and a meeting to applaud the fugitive slave law, and to give support to those by whose instrumentality it was encated.

Letters were read from these two gentlemen the heroes of the meeting. Mr. Dickinson's is simply an apology for non-attendance. Mr. Webster praises the meeting, praises himself, praises all who think with him, and praises the whole of the compromise measures, while he frowns contemptuously upon disorganizers, incendiaries, agi-

As to the Fugitive Law, he is afraid to sanction it without qualification, and takes care to announce that it was not his measure, although,

Burlew, Geo. W. Hampston, Samuel E. Sproulls,

"This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which of course I should have supported, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and, as such, is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens."

He closes by assuring the meeting, "that, s far as depends on me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial, without the smell of smoke upon its garments." This is very beautiful but one cannot help thinking that, owing to the efforts of himself and his associates, there is garments.

Mr. Gerard then rose to offer the resolutions The Post, which seems to be in the best possible humor with the meeting, says:

" After devoting about as much time in telling how far the proceedings of this meeting would travel as it would take them to go there, he proceeded to tell the meeting what the resolutions contained. We shall eschew his example, and give the resolutions, which speak best for themselves. In the course of his commentary, Mr. Gerard alarmed the Democratic portion of his audience, by a declaration that upon a certain

pened) he should put a ducktant in his hat, and take a pew in Tammany Hall.

"'Hereafter," (said he) 'I will see who are the conservative candidates, not where they are—and if my party will not cut itself loose from its Free Soil and Abolition connections, I will no longer fight under its banner, but, if need be, I will go over to the conservative branch of the old Democratic party, and with a bucktail in my hat, and the lettered banner of old St. Tammany waving over, I will there aid in fighting the battle of the Constitution, the Compromise, and the Union.
"We trust Mr. Gerard will reconsider that res-

Of the resolutions submitted, we quote all that have any significance:

"3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acqui-sition of territory under the treaty with Mexico, and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to

"4 Resolved. That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation, are due, and, on our part, are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fill-more, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others, who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw hemselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilec-tions, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. Resolved, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good, in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves or, and for the Union, we trust, an

imperishable existence.

"5. Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State, who, against influences the most unfavorable to the exercise of a sound judgment, sustained the peace measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

"6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach

"6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed during their passage through Congress those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again sgittating the subject, to throw new firebrands of mischief into Congress and the country.

"7. Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, as carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the Constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the

ment, and that we will sustain this law, and the

Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election, for State officers or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

Their neighbors, the Lathrops, dealers in starts with every promise of success, and certainly in the movement from the start. The Tristants with every promise of success, and certainly mile and to which only the parties interested, the witnesses, &c., are to be admitted, unless a public one is demanded by the parents—a very proper and the witnesses, &c., are to be admitted, unless a public one is demanded by the parents—a very proper to compete by fair means have concluded to try another kind.

Their neighbors, the Lathrops, dealers in starts with every promise of success, and certainly will not more readily, over a bona fide signature, who is known or believed to the witnesses, &c., are to be admitted, unless a public one is demanded by the parents—a very proper to compete by fair means have concluded to try another kind.

Their neighbors, the Lathrops, dealers in starts with every promise of success, and certainly mith which to make a fair experiment. The large number of idle and vicious deniable right to be free, which arises from a content with the proper to compete by fair means have concluded to try another kind.

Their neighbors, the Lathrops, dealers in starts with every promise of success, and certainly mith which to make a fair that the length it is ready to go into operation. It starts with every promise of success, and certainly mith which to make a fair the movement from the starts with every promise of success, and certainly mith which to make a fair that the length it is a matter of congratuation.

The large number of idle and vicious deniating the movement from the starts with every promise of success, a

The fire was already kindled, and the poor fellow was preparing to meet his doom with firmness, was preparing to meet his doom with firmness, which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the ban-ners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution

The political design of the meeting is betrayed in the last two resolutions. They point to a combination of the Hunkers of both the old parties, with a view to defeat the candidates on both tickme of their orators made a long speech to him, elect only such as are partisans of the two Daniels. This opinion receives confirmation from the avowals made by Gerard and O'Connor, repre-

"Perhaps we may find men who are true to the Constitution; and, as for myself, I will select every man opposed by the Abolitionists, and who is true to the Union, or pretends to be so, withno matter under what pretence. My friend said he was a Whig, and always voted for Whigs, but good, and every Whig and Democrat, true to the Union, should be considered as brethren. I had the honor to be a representative in the late Democratic Convention at Syracuse, from a district in which there is no such thing as a Free-Soiler, and The great Union Meeting, as it is called—or the meeting of citizens of New York friendly to Daniel Webster and Daniel Dickinson, and anxious to secure the custom of the Cotton Planters by anathematizing Abolitionists, and avowing devotion to the new Fugitive Law—was held at issue, yet it would not be inconsistent for any honest Democrat, who held good faith with the South, to sit down with a rabid Abolitionist, or dough faced Democrat, and go together to defeat the Whigs, But to a coalition as monstrous and degrading, I could never concede. It is true that we had a Free-Soiler thrust upon us in the dis-trict where I live. Shall I support him? No, never.

> matter what his party or professed political asso-ciations—no matter with what decorous or indecorous observance of the formalities or irregularities of party nomination he may be robed for the can-Mr. Brady, another Hunker Democrat, followed in a similar strain, and closed by moving the fol-

I would here say, fellow-citizens of New York, let us resolve to withhold our suffrages from any and

gree with the sin of Anti-Slavery agitation-no

lowing resolution "A comparatively small portion of those who signed the call attended; and the declarations of opinion which the resolutions embodied had referred. attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link

gether the various parts.'
"George Wood, Moses Taylor, Hiram Ketch-"George Wood, Moses Taylor, Hiram Ketch-um, Schuyler Livingston, Charles. G. Carleton, Gideon Ostrander, Joshua J. Henry, Joseph Kernochan, Francis S. Luthrop, Charles O'Con-or, Robert Smith, James Brooks, Isaac Townsend, Charles E. Butler, John J. Cisco, Nicholas Dean, Charles E. Butler, John J. Cisco, Nicholas Dean, Charles E. Butler, John J. Cisco, Nicholas Dean,
O. D. F. Grant, Dennis Perkins, Ralph Clark,
Robert C. Wetmore, Edward Sanford, Francis
Griffin, Charles B. Spicer, B. M. Whitlock, E. K.
Collins, A. M. Cozzens, Wm. M. Lambert, John
M. Bradhurst, Ogden Hoffman, George Douglass,
Marshall O. Roberts, Henry Grinnell, James E.
Thayer, Jacob Aims, Lucien B. Chase, John D.
Von Benger, Large W. Gerred S. T. Nichol Van Beuren, James W. Gerrard, S. T. Nicholl, Jacob A. Westervelt, Samuel L. Mitchill, J. Phil-

James T. Brady, Alfred G. Benson, John Mc-Keon. This was adopted, and then, on motion of Mr.

Brady, the meeting adjourned. The business of this "Union Safety Committee" we shall now explain. Thursday evening it met, and then the purposes of the miserable intriguers who got up the Union demonstration were plainly disclosed. We copy from the New | plans all the latest improvements, and made use

York Courier and Enquirer: "That Committee held its first meeting on Thursday night; and the very first meeting on Thursday night; and the very first movement which was attempted to be made by it was to nominate a new ticket for State officers, to be supported by all who joined in the Castle Garden the efforts of himself and his associates, there is a lurking smell of brimstone and fire upon its who transacts business in this city, but lives in New Jersey, and was warmly supported by Mr. Hallock, the editor of the Journal of Commerce. who is not a voter in this State. It was further more declared, that the ticket which was intended to be nominated had already been selected, and that thousands of them had been printed and

ported by several other members. The Courier

relates the sequel thus: audience, by a declaration that upon a certain contingency (which by the bye has already happened) he should put a bucktail in his hat, and take a pew in Tammany Hall.

"'Hereafter," (said he) 'I will see who are the conservative candidates, not where they are—and if the provided that the fourth of their schemes; and yesterday after-incomplete the sequentials:

"The attempt was professedly abandoned. And yet a portion of the 'Vigilance Committee,' with the Journal of Commerce editor at their head, remained behind after the adjournment, for the prosecution of their schemes; and yesterday after-incomplete thus: prosecution of their schemes; and yesterday after-noon an announcement was posted on the bulle-tin of the Journal of Commerce, that the 'Vigilance Committee' had put in nomination the following ticket:

ANTI-DISUNION TICKET. Anti-Abolition, Anti-Seward, Anti-Weed, Anti-Anti-Rent, Anti-Demagoguism. For Governor-Horatio Seymour. For Lieutenant Governor-George J. Cornell For Canal Commissioner—John C. Mather. For State Prison Inspector—Abner Baker.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals-W. S. Smith. "We copy the ticket just as it stands, heading and all. And this is the ticket which has already been printed and sent by thousands into every Subsequently, there appeared in the Journal of

Commerce a Union ticket for State officers, recombe sustained by every patriot in every part of the mended by an address, which is signed by one of the Safety Committee, Chairman of an Association organized without reference to party, in support of the resolutions agreed upon at Castle Garden. In conformity with these resolutions

as they say, they propose the following ticket: For Governor—Horatio Seymour.
For Livutenant Governor—George J. Cornell.
For Canal Commissioner—John C. Mather.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Wessel

The Address says—
"The ticket recommended for support is adopted from those of both the political parties of the State, under the honest conviction and belief that the candidates thus selected, better than the others represent the principles declared by the great meeting at Castle Garden. There is one vacancy on the ticket which the Association do not pro-pose to fill, inasmuch as they cannot yield their support to the candidate for that office of either party."

The upshot of the great meeting, then, was the union of the Hunkers of both parties, on a Hunker ticket, selected indiscriminately from the Whig and Democratic tickets already in nomination. All we regret is, that the Evening Post and Tribune did not meet the issue bluntly, and call upon the liberal voters of both parties, throughout the State, to rally as one man upon the candidates proscribed, and against those selected by this in-

trioning committee Having exposed the trickery of the meeting, we present a few specimens, taken from New York papers, of the contemptible management by

which it was got up: The origin and history of the late mercantile demonstration at Castle Garden is gradually coming to light. The first meeting, it seems, was ment, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

"S. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to my Usian cod that we will support to the South. They are of course the natural enemies of Messrs. Bowen & McName,

merce's 'Union Anti-Abolition Ticket,' headed Horatio Seymour for Governor, be adopted by this committee, and recommended to general support."

The Lathrops, too, have rivals for the Southern trade, with whose enterprise they have found themselves unable to contend successfully, and the plan of advertising their principles at the South was hit upon as one way of engrossing a portion of the Southern custom, which now very naturally goes to a different style of men.—New York Evening Post.

Among the contrivances resorted to by the high-toned gentleman who got up this meeting— whether suggested by the Carletons and the Lathrops of the Exchange, we do not know—was to send bogus men to mercantile houses that are "in the way," and intimate an intention to have bought large bills of goods of them, but for their refusal to unite in calling the meeting to sustain the South. One of these donkies went into a large staple dry goods establishment, in Broadway, about half-past eight in the morning, so as to be sure not to see any of the heads of the house, who never arrived before nine, and asked the first boy he met if Mr. — was in. "No," was the reply. "Well, I would have liked to have seen him. I intended to have bought a bill of about \$4,000 of him, but I have learned that he has refused to sign the call for the Union meeting, and I shall therefore go elsewhere," and off he ran, precipitately, lest he should meet Mr.

—, and be compelled to repeat the falsehood to a man. It is not probable that the poor tool, working with his false tongue at \$3 a day, ever bought more dry goods, at one time, in his life,

than a suit of clothes.

We heard another case which was equally characteristic. A man with one of the calls rushed into the store of one of our subscribers, who is neither a dry goods man nor a grocer, and asked if Mr. —— was in. "No," said the clerk. Ques. "Can you sign this call for him?" Ans. "I "Which side is he on this question?" Ans. "He is a Democrat." Q. "But is he in favor of the peace measures, or is he a Free Soiler?" A. "I do not know; but I reckon he is not much in favor of the Fugitive Slave bill." Q. "Well, I sometimes want "—— (referring to the article of which Mr. —— was the manufacturer,) "and I shall take good care not to buy of an Abolitionist;" and out he bolted.—Ib.

The following is one instance among many of the sort, showing how signatures to the call for the great "Peace" meeting were canvassed for: Mr. Becker, a trunk-seller, in his store: Enter Mr. Bland, a dry goods jobber: Mr. Bland. Good morning, Mr. Becker! Will

every candidate who is tainted in the slightest de-Mr. Becker. I should want to think awhile first. On the whole, I don't see any need of such

meeting, and I guess I won't sign.

Mr. Bland. You do, eh? Well, sir! I have orders to fill for trunks sometimes, and I guess I shall ook for them elsewhere hereafter. Mr. Becker. Of course, Mr. Bland! If you Mr. Becker. Of course, Mr. Bland! If you suppose you buy me in buying my trunks, I trust you will be sure to patronise somebody else in suffering under the pure despotism of an Oli-

Such was the purport of a conversation which actually took place. We have changed the names, and the article dealt in by Becker, but nothing essential.—New York Tribune. upon the slaveholders, is paraded in the columns of the Union, Intelligencer, and Republic, of this city, as a glorious demonstration of the Patriotism All of which is respectfully submitted to the American People.

FROM OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENT.

CINCINNATI, October 29, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

One of the most interesting and useful institulegislation of this age has given birth, has been to the purposes for which it was erected by appropriate public services three weeks since. The building up of this institution has been long in progress, the charter having been granted early in 1845; but in proceeding more deliberately than many desired, and than the public good seemed to demand, the directors have incorporated in their of the accumulated experience of years obtained by those engaged in conducting such establishments. The superintendent, Mr. Rufus Hubbard, who has had no little experience in the management of youth, having been for a number of years principal of one of our best public schools, has lately made a visit East on a tour of inspection, to gain all the information needed as to the most successful plans for the management of such an institution. After visiting the Houses of Refuge and Correction in Rochester, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and the Farm School at Westborough, Mass., Mr. H. thinks the Cincinnati building unsurpassed, and altogether the best in its construction and conveniences for

the ends in view, of any he has seen. The Cincinnati House of Refuge is situated on the Colerain Turnpike, about one mile north of the city, and from two to three miles from the Mayor's office. It is near Camp Washington, where the late State Fair was held, the Miami Canal bounding the grounds on the northeast. The whole tract contains nearly ten acres, and was bought for \$7,895. Of the 430,000 square feet comprised in this lot, 260,000 are enclosed with stone wall, seventeen feet high, and averaging 21/2 feet in thickness. The remaining 170,000 feet, lying between the walls and Turnpike, will

are admirably planned for the purpose intended, and (as all who have seen them can testify) present diers, for his share of this labor in 1850, more

offenders older than themselves, are not employed with work, and come out in almost every instance more deprayed than when they entered. For the same reason, the grand jury hesitates to present youthful offenders for trial, and when brought efore the court there is too generally a dispositi

to deal leniently with them.

A place such as I have described is just the one A place such as I have described is just the one needed for young criminals and vagrants. Here they will be placed under the restraints of wholesome law, and the discipline of education and labor, and their physical and spiritual natures both properly cared for. It has been stated that in similar institutions at the East, three fourths of the inmates are discharged, on an average, thoroughly reformed. If such a result is attained in this new experiment, it will not have been in vain that time and money have been freely expended in its erection.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The last arrival from Europe brings us news of no startling event. Yet we have many details far more encouraging to the man whose heart yearns for the regeneration of our brethren in that quarter, than marked the last previous advices.

France seems to be in a dead calm. The people are more quiet than ever before. To the superficial observer, this would appear proof that the French nation are content to remain satisfied with the success of the intrigues against their liberties, in which the three most prominent parties of their politicians have been engaged since Louis Napoleon was elevated to power. But this is not the case. The people and their leaders evidently remain quiescent only because they realize that all the efforts of all who plot against their rights are destined in the end to prove as idle as the whistling of the wind. There was a time when the French were content with opera ballet, sugar candy, claret, and spectacle, in lieu of the enjoyment of civil liberty But this is not that time. The mind of France is fairly disenthralled. Love of civil liberty now forms the basis of you just give us your name to the call for the "Union" meeting, to sustain the Constitution and laws, and put down the Anti-Slavery agitamiddle class, and they seem to submit to the efforts of the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and Bonapartists, to abrogate it, only because experience teaches with unerring truth that they must be

abortive. The mind of France has advanced im bly since the days of Napoleon Le Grand. He garchy, the Court, had made a single effort to be free which ended in the generation of a mobdespotism a thousand times more disastrous in its consequences upon the people than the reign of This meeting, originating in the most sordid any stupid, debauched, prejudiced, and vindictive motives, manufactured by the basest instrumen- scion of that most stupid, debauched, prejudiced talities, characterized by the most revolting ser- and vindictive stock-the Bourbon-which ever vility, and terminating in an organized effort to cursed the world. The French in the days of break up the old parties, and form a new one on the elder Bonaparte were naturally eager to rush the basis of commercial and political dependence anywhere to escape the bloody jaw of the Scylla of legitimacy on the one hand, and those of the Charybdis of sans culottism on the other. Napoleon offered them in that situation the tempting bribes of stable yet liberal Government, individual and accomment strictly according to individual legitimacy on the one hand, and those of the and high Principle of the citizens of Now York !! bribes of stable yet liberal Government, individual advancement strictly according to individual merit, and national glory; the last being emphatically their national weakness. It is therefore by no means wonderful that they threw themselves into the arms of so great a genius as the Bonaparte certainly was. It is difficult indeed to repress the smile of derision at the character of the efforts of the second Bonaparte to seat himself on tions to which the philanthropy and enlightened the pinnacle from which his great uncle fell. Hot campaigns and battles, the levers with which the opened near this city the past week. I refer to the elder worked; but champaignes and bottles are Cincinnati House of Refuge, the main buildings his. The former relied for the most part on the place all his hope upon those of the flood-as

strong drink. He actually essays to purchase an empire with bad wine and cat's meat! To say the least of it, the system of the nephew costs less than that of the uncle. The path which he treads, in his vain effort to reach a throne, is not strewn, like that of his uncle, with the carcasses of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, whose death was remotely or immediately the result of his personal ambition. Millions, too, are not made to suffer for the common necessaries of life to furnish the means for the wholesale throat-cutting which distinguished his career more than that of any other vampire who has fastened himself upon the vitals of a people in modern times. I like the system of Louis Napoleon best, though it is ridiculous beam too true a Yankee not to throw up my cap

for anything that may be cheap. But, laying badinage aside, I see nothing in the perfect indifference with which France treats the plotting, going on just now against her liberties. to alarm me. On the contrary, it strikes me, that it is submitted to because the nation is aware that it cannot be otherwise than fruitless. We have deputations from the reactory wing of the permanent Assembly of the nation, journeying to Wieshaden, to do homage to one of the Pretenders to the French throne. All France is aware that this errand is a flagrant act of treason against the Constitution of the Republic, which these very Legitimists have sworn to support. Why are they not called to account? The answer is at hand: The game is not worth the candle. The elder feet, lying between the walls and Turnpike, will be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and used as pleasure grounds.

I need not enter into minute details as to the dimensions &c., of the various buildings, merely remarking that there are, in all, over 250 rooms, including dormitories, all of which are to be warmed by steam and lighted with gas made in the establishment. The apartments for the Superintendent, Matron, and Directors; the rooms for bathing, cooking, washing, &c., are all finished in the highest style of comfort and convenience. The entire cost of the buildings and fixtures will be about 150,000 dollars. As regards extent, architectural designs and convenience, they are admirably planned for the purpose intended, and the Orleanist branches of the Bourbons con and (as all who have seen them can testify) present outwardly a most substantial and imposing appearance.

The subjects of the House of Refuge are males under 16 and females under 14 years of age, to be sentenced by the court of common pleas, the Mayor of the city, and justices of the peace. In cases where a magistrate makes a commitment, an appeal is allowed to the court. The trustees of this township, and of Fulton, Storrs, and Mill Creek, immediately adjoirning, have also the right of sending those under the above ages, whom, from the representations of their parents or guardians, they consider proper subjects. When once in the institution, the inmates are taken entirely from the control of their parents, and can only be dis-

the control of their parents, and can only be dismissed at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

This Board consists of nine persons, of whom five are appointed by the city council, two by the county court, and two by the private contributors of five dollars per year, or fifty dollars at one time.

The institution is supported mainly by a tax collected annually in the grand levy, from the townships above named. The institution is supported mainly by a tax collected annually in the grand levy, from the townships above named.

The time of the intimates is to be employed chiefly in school and in learning trades, such branches of work being preferred as will probably be of most service to them in future life. In this institution, the reformation of the delinquent is the grand design, to effect which, moral and religious principles are to be inculcated, and privileges and rewards offered as encouragements to good conduct. And yet, punishment in certain cases is not to be lost sight of. In the "rules and regulations," I observe a list of privations which are to be employed, of various grades, according to the extent of disobedience to the requirements of the establishment. The confinement in the first place in such a building is a punishment, though not intended to be viewed in the same light or attended with the odium of a sentence to the State or County prisons. And it may here be mentioned, that in all cases where a youth may be sent to the House of Refuge, a private trial is to be had, to which only the parties interested, the witnesses, &c., are to be admitted, unless a public one is demanded by the parents—a very proper mode of procedure.

Such are the totword the town the town the timety-six millions of French are really the the thirty-six millions of French are lead to above. If in darker times such cocurrences to above. If in darker times such occurrences the authors, they are submitted to now, only because too contemptible to be seriously treated. I shall not write you the details of the last ad. I shall not write you the details

boys to be seen at all times in the streets of the city has long been an increasing evil. The Mayor has such brought before him for petty crimes, almost daily, and hesitates to send them to the county jail, (heretofore the only place for them.) where they are thrown in among hardened them.) where they are thrown in among hardened of a strength of their respective subjects. As France, in the characters are not considered to the feet of their respective subjects. As France, in the characters are not considered to the feet of their respective subjects. As France, in the characters are not considered to the feet of their respective subjects. As France, in the characters are not considered to the characters are not considered to the feet of their respective subjects. As France, in the characters are not considered to the feet of their respective subjects. her present remarkably quiescent state, is solving this problem happily, I sincerely rejoice that she remains calm, while those who would be her mas-

remains calm, while those who would be nor mas-ters are playing their antics.

The present policy of the Roman Catholic church of the Continent is doing much for the cause of Liberalism. There were hundreds of thousands of the very best citizens of Europ Liberalits at heart, who in the late contest side towards the last against the Revolutionists, be-cause they believed that the reëstablishment of the ascendency of the Church and the old Governments, warned by the past, was preferable to the condition of anarchy and insecurity to the the condition of anarchy and insecurity to the persons and property of the middle classes, which they thought they foresaw in the eventual triumph of Socialism. They did not realize that the Church, like the Bourbon, learns nothing, and forgets nothing. Pio Nino and his Council are teaching them this fact just now, to their hearts' content. Despotic in all the elements of its character—for the fundamental principle of its discipline is blind obedience—it is not content to get back into its old ways, and with the resto get back into its old ways, and with the reëstablishment of its ancient authority. Even in Britain, so long disenthralled from any of its induences not the result of its spiritual pretensi it essays to revamp the frippery of a by-gone cen-tury. Thus, Pio Nino has created a Cardinal tury. Thus, Pio Nino has created a Cardinatury. Thus, Pio Nino has creat an unexpected quarter. The very half, too, which, siding with reaction, put it in the power of the Roman Council thus to insult the spirit of the age in which we live.

Their fears of a return to the days of a Romish

supremacy in England through the intrigues of my Lord Cardinal Wiseman, as now being expressed in many of their newspapers, are merely ridiculous. Were the popular mind of England wedded to old forms and special privileges as are those of the class of churchmen and aristocrats epresented by these journals, there might be ust cause for their lamentations. But, fortunate-y, this is not the case. The coal heavers of the lower hamlets, the merchants of the corn Exchange, the brewers of the suburbs, the spinners of Manchester, and the cutters of Pirmingham, have long since passed beyond the reach of influ-ence from the glaring show of Wiseman's intendl half regal state, or of the awe-inspiring titles with which the church has invested him. If there be danger, it rests wholly in the fact that the com-plaining class have adhered too long to their dark-age system of education, as evinced in the spread of Puseyism, which, though wide, has so far been confined almost wholly to their own households. They teach their youth precepts only. To me it is passing strange that they should wonder on finding that young men, who have received only a monkish education, turn instinctively to the mother church in all her mon strosities. The concurring protests of the Irish prelates against a common and indiscriminate education, doubtless dictated at Rome, afford additional evidence that Pio Nino aims to establish the church only by forcing upon Europe the acceptance of rules, laws, customs, and superstitions, which have hardly passed very current among the people at any time since the end of the sixteenth century. More than one of these very prelates were educated by and through Protestant bounty—liberality. That they should protest against the education of Catholic youth side by side with the Protestant, would be to me mysterious, did I not know well that the essential principle of the law. Such is the sum and substance of the quar-rel now raging between Rome and Piedmont.

On the whole, the flagrant efforts of the Pope, at Rome and abroad, to strengthen the church against the march of liberalism, not by remodeling its discipline so as to conform to the overwhelming spirit of the age, but by destroying all popular rights of thought, which men have learned to value in the last half century's experience, has fairly checked the ebb tide. That is over and liberal ideas again begin to flow. Europe, thanks to the Pope, and the despots of Austria, Hesse, and Naples, is entering on a new phasis of another struggle against despotism. five or fifty years past, there will be wide and marked difference, for which Rome may thank their spiritual lords for the most part, who have generated in Piedmont and elsewhere a popular party in the bosom of her church, eventually to work out results second only in their great importance to those of the similar attempts of Rome to enslave the popular mind by high-handed dictus in the days of Martin Luther. Pio Nino at the beginning of his papal career himself represented this new party in the church. Though he has shamefully deserted his colors, those who joined them for the public good remain faithful to increase in numbers and power until the time shall come when the little cloud resting over Piedmont shall be changed into a harricane to purify the religious atmosphere of the civilized LIBERALIST.

CHARLES SUMNER of Boston has been nominated for Congress by the Free Soil men of that yond expression. It costs loss in every aspect, and city. If they will now only elect him, they will cover them selves with imperishable honor.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1850. Beef Cattle-at prices ranging from \$200 to \$2 62 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$4 00 to \$5 00 net, and averaging \$2 31 gross. 90 were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance remain

Hogs.-\$4.75 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Market very Flour and Meal.—Flour market quiet. Howard street \$4.75. City Mills nominal at \$4.75.

Grain.—Receipts moderate. Red wheat, good to prime, at \$1 to \$1 03. Ordinary to good, 90c. to \$1. White wheat \$1 08 to \$1.11. Family flour wheat \$115 to \$1.18. Corn steady; white at 59 to 60 cents; yellow 61 to 62 cents. Oats 32 to 37 cents. Rye 63 to 64 cents.

32 to 37 cents. Rye 63 to 64 cents.

Provisions.—The demand is active and the market firm. Sales of mess pork at \$11.50; prime \$8.75 to \$8.87½. Beef quiet. Bacon—shoulders 5 to 5½ cents; sides 6 to 6½; hams 8 to 10, with fair sales. Lard is selling at 71/2 cents, in barrels

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH-Yol. II, 1851. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR. The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every onth, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new ype, and with tasteful embellishments. anion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their mprehension, about the important events of the presen a. We know this is not usually done in such publications but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity young people, when we suppose them to feel some interes in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth.

The first number of the 2d volume will be issued on the first of November, ensuing.

The terms are—fifty cents a year for a single copy ive conies for two dollars; or, every person ferwarding u

four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy ratis. It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications mus be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., October 15, 1850.

P. S. Postmasters are entitled to ten cents on ever new subscriber they may forward-a small compensation fo POWERS & SEATON. A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.
R. J. POWERS.
Sept. 26.
G. W. SEATON.

LARD OIL. MPROVED LARD OIL .- Lard Oil of the finestqu Lake, Atlantic, and Soutant and Canadae. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

POSTMASTERS

Whose compensation does not exceed \$200 a year are entitled to receive Circulars, from publisher (if there be any writing in them touching private business.) free of postage.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

See the advertisement of this Monthly in another column. It has already reached an edition of 50,000!

BILLS! BILLS!

We send out this week a large number of bills subscribers. Keep watch for them. "THE EUROPEAN WORLD."

The letter this week under this head is incom plete, the part left out having come too late for

JUDGE ALLEN.

A correspondent inquires of us concerning the position of Judge Allen in Congress. Nobody here ever had need to make such an inquiry Sickness prevented him from taking so active a part in its proceedings, as he would have done, if in vigorous health; but his sagacity, courage, firmness, and clear-sightedness, were of inestimable service in the deliberations of our Free Soil friends.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER. By an arrangement with the publisher of the Lonisville xaminer, we send a copy of this week's Era to every sub scriber to that paper, who is not already on our list. Our terms require payment, in all cases, in advance. If any of he Examiner's subscribers to whom we send this number sire our paper, they will remit for a year, or six months, s they please. Otherwise, it will not be continued to them. The object of sending them one number is, to give them a chance to examine the *Era*, and to subscribe for it, if they please. The Examiner having ceased, we hope its subscribers will make up their minds to take the Era. As one inducement, we may state, that this transfer of their patronage will be advantageous to the publisher of their late Exminer-as we have agreed to make a fair allowance to that

We are particularly anxious to secure those who reside in he slaveholding States. Surely they will make an effort to keep at least one Anti-Slavery paper in circulation in their espective neighborhoods.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Pleasant and profitable employment may be obtained by any number of active and intelligent young men, by applying to the undersigned. A small cash capital will be necessary to commence with. Every person envaging in this siness will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the prospects for a liberal profit are unsurpassed. For par-

ticulars, address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau st., New York.

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of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals. 50,000 COPIES!

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Contents of the November Number. A PILGRIMAGE to the Cradle of American Liberty. By A Benson J. Lossing. With fifteen Illustrations. Fate Days and other Popular Superstitions. Battle with Life. Poetry. Trial and Execution of Madame Roland. By Rev. John S. C. Abbott. With a Portrait.

Chemical Contradictions Descent into the Crater of a Volcano. By Rev. H. T.

Cheever.
The Every-day Young Lady.
History and Anecdotes of Bank Note Forgerie History and Anecdotes of Bank Note Forgeries.
The Oldest Inhabitant of the Place de Greve.
Story of a Kite. From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

Story of a Kite. From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.
The State of the World before Adam's Time.
The Mania for Tulips in Holland.
The Sale Mines of Europe.
My Novel: or, Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward
Sulver Lytton. Four Chapters.
The Every-day Married Lady. Anecdote of a Singer.
When the Summer Comes.
Villany Outwitted. From the Recollections of a Police

Officer.

Auantic Waves. From Household Words,
How to Kill Clever Children. By Ira Mayhew.

Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By
Lever, Author of "Charles O'mailey," &c. (Continu
The Wahr-Wolf: 6", the Lovers of Hundersdorf. The Wahr-Wolf: cr. the Lovers of Hundersdorf.
A True Ghost Story.
Sketshes of Life. By a Ratical. Autobiography of Alton
cocke, Tailor and Poet.
Burk: and the Painter Barry.
The Iron Ring. A Tale of German Robbers and German
littlederts.

Students.

The Countess. A Tale of the French Revolution. By Percy B. St. John.

A Midnight Drive. A Tale of Terror.
Spider's Silk. From Household Words.
The Railway. Poetry.
The Blind Sister: or, Crime and Punishment.
Fortunes of the Gardener's Daughter.

Fortunes of the Gardener's Daughter. The Prodigal's Keturn. From Household Words. The Light of Home. From Sharp's Magazine. How we went Whaling off the Cape of Good Hope. Hydrophobia. The Doom of the Slaver. An English Story of the African

Blockade.
Industry of the Insane.
Monthly Record of Current Events—Domestic and I
sign—Political, Literary, Scientific, and Personal.
Literary Notices. Books of the Month.
The Fashions for November, with three Engravings.

The November number, now issued, closes the first vol-ume of the New Monthly Magazine. During the six months which have clapsed since the work was first an-nounced, its regular issues have steadily gone up to Fifty Thousand Copies; and with that number, which they be-lieve to be unapproached by any similar work ever publish-ed, within the same time, the Publishers enter upon the Second Volume, which will commence with the number for December.

ed, within the same time, the Publishers enter upon the Second Volume, which will commence with the number lor December.

The leading object of the Magazine is to present to the public, in handsome style, and at a cheaper rate, a greater amount of reading matter, combining entertainment with instruction, than any other periodical in the world. Its selections, which will be made with the greatest care from the entire range of the current periodical literature of the time, will combine the utmost possible variety with the greatest smount of attractiveness and utility. Special regard will always be given to that department of letters, to which some of the greatest living writers have given their attention, which aims to bring important moral principles to the knowledge and practical life of the great masses of the people, by clothing them in an attractive garb. All useful information, in every department of knowledge, calculated at once to interest and improve the mind, and to aid in the conduct of daily life, will be carefully selected, and so presented as to afford entertainment while it conveys instruction. Still greater care will be bestowed upon every department of the work; and if it does not attain, within the coming year, a regular circulation twice as great as it now enjoys, it shall be from no lack of effort on the part of its conductors to make it deserve so large a degree of public favor. Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages cotavo, in double columns. The volumes of a-single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashlon Plate, and other pictorial illustrations, will accompany each number.

Terms.—Three Dollars a Year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Work may be obtained of Rooksellers and

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Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Agents for extra efforts in circulating the Work, and specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously for Can-rassers. Speamen Numbers will supply Mail and City Subscribers, rassers.

The Publishers will supply Mail and City Subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance, Clubs supplied upon liberal terms.

Persons desiring the Work early will please furnish their names and address to the agents. This will be an accommand to the supplied of the subscriber of the odation to all parties.

Nov. 7—1t HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. ONTENTS OF No. 339. - Price, twelve and a half 1. A Discourse on the Studies at Cambridge Univer ity.—Professor Sedgwick.
2. Grace Kennedy, Chap. 4-7.—Dublin University Mag-

3. Dr. Chambers on Corpulence — Spectator.
4. William Peun Defended Against Maca inster Review.

5. The Fall of the Leaf.—Dublin University Magazine.

6. O'Reilly's Improvements.—Tuit's Magazine. O'Rellly's Improvements.— Tail's Magazine.
Report on the Cholera of 1848 and 1849.—Examiner.
European Neglect of California — Times.
Mr. Melville add South Sea Missions.—Eclectic Re

ad Journal.

11. British Serpents, and that of the Bible.—Edinburgh
Philosophical Journal.

12. Astrea—by Dr. Holmes.—Christian Register.

13. Electeic Telegraph in England and in America.— With Short Articles and Notices of New Books.

20. Change of Isothermal Lines.—Edinburgh Philosophi

WASHINGTON, December 27,1846. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1848.
Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

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LARD FOR OIL. ARD WANTED.-Cash paid for corn, mast, ands Lar 1. Apply to
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FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL-

Session of 1850-251. THE Lectures in this Institution commence on the First Monday in October, in the College Building, No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia, and continue four months, in the JAMES F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D., Professor of the N. R. MOSELY, M. D., Professor of General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy. and Surgical Anatomy,

M. W. DICKESON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

4. D. CHALONER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

C. W. GLEASON, M. D., Professor of Physiology

Surgery.

JUSEPH S. LONGSHORE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

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Clinical instruction every Saturday.
The students in this institution will be afforded opportunities for prosecuting their studies which have never been
afforded hitherto, and which will not be inferior to those of

nny other Medical College in the country. Fees in this College are as follows:

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The Lectures will be complete upon Anatomy and Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Surgery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Chemistry and Clinical Practice.

The design of this institution is to afford intelligent and respectable remails a proportionity of according to The design of this institution is to afford intelligent and respectable females an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine and the collateral sciences, in all their various branches, and to practice medicine among their own sex, and such diseases as may with propriety require their services.

For further information, apply personally or by letter (post paid) to the Dean or any other member of the Faculty, Sept. 12.

Dean of the Faculty.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MED-ICINE.

Session of 1850-'51. Chartered 1849. THE First Winter Session of this Institution will com mence on the First Monday of November, and continu-

our months.

The Chairs of the Faculty are arranged as follows:

STORM ROSA, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, and iseases of Women and Children. liseases of Women and Children.

LANSING BRIGGS, M. D., Professor of Principles and ractice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS. M. D., Professor of Institutes and Fractice of Homeopathy.

LEWIS DODGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

HAMILSON L. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Chem-

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anat-

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JEHU BRAINERD, Professor of Physical Science.

CHARLES W. BELL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Charter of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine was granted by the Legislature of Ohio during its session for 1849-50. It confers all the rights and privileges usually posse-seed by Medical Colleges in the United States, and, unlike many Colleges, it exists independent of any other institution, having in itself the power to confer degrees, and possessing a common seal.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH

QUARTERLY REVIEWS. OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not try the lading regional calls of Eritain have become invested yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

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The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this comsequence of the control of the cont

separate titles. It has therefore the avvalua-bination, of uniting in one work the best featu the total of distinct and the work the best leatures of both, as heretofore issued.

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Aug. 29—6t

O'ALIFORNIA.

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Jan. 32.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND NEGRO EMAN-CIPATION.

To the Editor of the National Era: In our former communication, under this cap tion, we treated of some of the direct causes of West India depression generally, and of sugarplantation ruin especially. Our pen has long, however, remained inactive, and would have done so, probably, longer, had we not been again urged to the path of duty by a notice of that extraordinary production, upon the subject, which has lately issued from the mind of that would-be arch-radico-philosophico-transcendentalist, Thos. Carlyle. Pardon, dear reader, the infliction of such a word; but in these days of Carlyle-heromania, and of Germano-mystico-enthusiasm, we feel compelled to pay off the antiquated fanatic, the hyper-grammatical sentimentalist, in his own coin. Strange! that such a man, at once the apologist both for tyranny and revolution-for freedom in one race, and slavery in another, should presume to deal with a matter of which h can have the least possible acquaintance-whose only views of West India liberty or oppression was obtained by the perusal of stale Parliamen tary reports, or the manifestoes and remonstran ces with which the commercial cities of Europe are now teeming, of some twenty thousand planters.

As our observation, however, happens to extend beyond these one-sided interests, to a little life in these emancipated colonies themselves, we feel that we can do no better for the right guidance of the American mind, upon the great subject of Emancipation, than to simply state what those free negro laborers, the legitimate authors, the manufactur ers proper, of "jungle savagery and malaria," have accomplished, morally and politically, in parts with which we have long been familiar, and where, for the elevation of their characters as social be ings and immortal spirits, we trust we have successfully labored. As to the English mind, for which Carlyle is so peculiarly anxious, we hand it over to the numerous well-disciplined and impartial writers, who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject, at home, for illustration, and who have doubtless, ere this, well castigated the would-be Reformer-the kindred spirit with that precious evil-remedying and liberty-loving one which characterized the Cromwells and Napoleons of old. The apologist for the Cromwellian massacres, at Drogheda and elsewhere, will of course justify the treatment of a Touissant L'Ouverture by the Corsican demi-fox, and recommend in the same breath, stripes, bonds, and death like another Nero, for the newly enfranchised citizen—for a portion of the oppressed brother hood of man. We would respectfully suggest to our literary Goliath the future management of the almost abandoned slave mart of Gallinas. Mawkish sentimentalism! forsooth—Exeter Hall sympathy, and May-meeting piety indeed! which Mr. Sensor Carlyle delights in exposing, are found at last to be his own folly, his own hypocrisy, his

But let us drop, for humanity's sake, this cyni cal vein, this degrading invective, which the pe-ouliar style of our essayist forces us into, and deal somewhat with facts and figures, regarding, not the baneful, but the blessed effects of Emancipa-

tion among the colored races.

Prior to 1838, the magnificent province of British Guiana, our own immediate field of labor, contained but two towns and one village, along a sea coast of nearly two hundred miles, and a river coast of four times that distance—the interior, beyond a strip in cultivation, from three to ten miles, having no other inhabitants than the abou Georgetown, the capital, then contained something over 20 000 persons, nine-tenths of which were people of color. New Amsterdam, the county-town of Berbice, about 4,000, in the same proportion. These, with the little will are of Maryland; and over it that State could sit there, no officer thereof had apart), were all the improvements which, in a century and a half, had been made for the accommodation and settlement of, at that period, 100,000 souls. 'Tis true, the patriarchal relation of massouls. 'Tis true, the patriarchal relation of master and slave had existed, and thereby provision had been made, as in happy(?) Virginia and Cuba, for the disposition of the planter's family around him. In such domestic circles, law and justice, up to 1800, had existed after this kind: A negro, killing a white man, death! a white man, killing a negro, under an order of punishment, \$100 fine! (See Bancroft's Guiana). Thus was each plantation, as Daniel Webster or Henry Clay would now tell us, a bright and beautiful world within now tell us, a bright and beautiful world within itself, to say nothing of cities, towns, and villages.

State possessing only few of such, dotted but here and there, and of the character of negoo huts or shanties, is properly the home of jungle, savage-ry, and malaria. What constitutes the difference between the aspect of the Northern and South-ern section of this Union, and raises the New England States to the highest position among the sisterhood, but this very feature? What strikes the mind of not only the American, but the European traveller, when crossing to the other shore of the St. Lawrence? The almost utter absence f improving towns and villages.

Now, we admit that some sugar or coffee plantations in British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, and even in Barbadoes and the lesser islands, are abandoned, but a village in numberless instances covers their site, the sale of lots in which indemforms a labor market for the yet working estates.

Partially drained swamps, and abandoned cane or coffee fields, worth only \$3 an acre, the Governbrought and are still bringing \$50 to \$100, according to situation, for half-acre lots. Here, in all the above colonies, (save Barbadoes and a few others,) are to be found a place of worship of one or more denominations, retail stores, smiths' forges, carpenter shows. ges, carpenter shops, and school-honses, while every species of handicraft is carried on proper to the requirements of those colonies which Brit-ish manufactures do not, in all cases, supply. In the province of British Guiana, for fourteen

new rural stores were opened, and 267 building lots were conveyed to laborers at that date eman-

pated laborers purchasing plantation Northorous for \$10,000, on the east coast of the county of Demerara, about twenty miles from the city of Georgetown, where they founded the flourishing village of Victoria, as a token of gratitude, and clude the power, by simple legislative enactment, to absolutely enslave for life any person, especially innocent nersons; such enslavement being terprise, and Campbelltown, in the island of Seguan. River Essequibo, Fredericksburg and Zealandin Wakenan island adjoining. Catherinesburg, Queenstown, Williamstown, Danielstown, and Dartmouth, (par excellence, Quacco-town,) on the west coast of Essequibo. Hopetown, Litobfield, Ithaca, Blairmont, Stanleytown, with several Ithaca, Blairmont, Stanleytown, with several others on the rivers or sea coasts of Berbice county, all have sprung up since that period, while ty, at have spring up since that period, while the hamlets of Abari and Mahaiconi, with the village of Mahaica, have kept pace with the im-provements around them. All the above villages are well laid out by sworn land-surveyors, and contain from 30 to 200 houses, with a varying population of from 200 to 1,800 souls.

Although, then, from various causes, 50 of the 200 sugar estates, and 50 of the 100 coffee plantations, have been abandoned during the last twelve years, yet for these, and on the site of tions, have been abandoned during the last twelve years, yet for these, and on the site of many of them for the same period, nearly 50 villages like the above have sprung up; while the population of the colony generally, and of the city of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, the ports of entry in the same ratio, has increased 20 per cent. Here, then, we indeed find carried out the truly republican maxim, the only just theory of government—the greatest good of the greatest number. However such philosophers or philanthropists as Carlyle may sneer, we may plainly see that a crisis in the annals of negro domestic slavery has arrived, and that a great work is begun, for the entranchisement and enlightenment of the oppressed and degraded colored race.

We cannot do better than to conclude an arri-

through the periods of slavery-apprenticeship and freedom for sixteen years faithfully among them: "I have been much struck, as I passed from parish to parish in British Guiana, with the appearance of the people, with the respectability of their dress, and with the quietness and propriety of their demeanor. Their behaviour at the consecration of the several churches and chapelschools and burial-grounds, and whilst partaking in or witnessing the rite of confirmation, was serious and becoming; whilst the promptness and largeness of their pecuniary subscriptions to the several places of public worship and religious in-struction manifest the piety of their feelings and the personal comfort of their present condition. At one temporary chapel of ease, the sum of £50 sterling (or \$240) was collected for the purchase of an organ, in the course of two hours from the time it was mentioned to them. At the church of St. Swithin's, no less a sum than thirty joes (equal to \$212) was raised for the enclosure with iron rails of the tomb of their deceased ministera proof not less of pecuniary competence than of a tender and grateful recollection. And at the Kitty Chapel school, the liquidation of the debt of £150 sterling has been undertaken by the people of the surrounding estates, to secure its immediate consecration. At St. Saviour's, on the Aberdeen estate, Essequibo, (Williamstown referred to as above,) the laborers on six of the neighboring estates contributed towards the erection of the chapel school, nearly £250, or \$1,333.

* * * When the laboring classes of any community can lay by so largely, and spend their earnings so holily and usefully, there must be a spirit working within them, which, under judicious and affectionate guidance, will settle down into a habit of contented and steady industry." *

Can civilized England or America offer brighter example among their laboring popula-tion, than is here recorded, after one year's freedom of the people of British Guiana? * A charge delivered to the Clergy of the English Church in British Guiana, by the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, in 1839.

Ulster County, N. Y., 1850.

For the National Era. QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No. 1. On the 17th day of September, 1787, the United States Constitution was agreed to in the Federal Convention, previously appointed by the States, pursuant to the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, and transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled; and on the 28th of that month, it was, by the Congress aforesaid, submitted to Conventions called in the several States for its ratification or rejection. On the 21st of June, 1788, nine States, including Maryland, having ratified it, pursuant to its seventh article, it became binding upon and between the nine. Over Maryland, therefore, it was in full force, from and after the 21st of June, 1788. On the 13th day of September, 1788, two more States having ratified it, it was determined by the Congress of the Confederation that the Constitu-tion had been established, and that on the 4th day of March, 1789, the Legislative and Executive officers elected under it should be sworn into their respective offices. The United States having under the Constitution become an entity or body politic, from the 21st June, 1788, the State of Maryland, on the 23d day of December thereafter, passed "An act to cede to Congress a district o ten miles square, in this State, for the seat of Government of the United States," by which that State granted and conveyed to the United States the domain and dominion therein, and placed such District beyond its jurisdiction for any purpose. On the 16th day of July, 1790, Congress, at its second session, accepted of such cession, by the "Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States;" and thereby the United States agreed with the habitants on the soil, to protect them according to the terms of the fundamental law of its being

n consideration of their allegiance.

The District of Columbia, as it now is, was ordingly located; and its lines and boundaries particularly established, by a proclamation of the President, March 30, 1791.

whatever. The only foundation and authority in the laws of Maryland, at that time, for holding any person as a slave, was the following statute, enacted in 1715: "All negroes and other slaves, already imported, or hereafter to be imported into this Province, (District,) and all children now born, or hereafter to be born, of such negroes and

slaves, shall be slaves during their natural lives. the District, after such cession and acceptance it follows, that every person then in the District, uncharged with and unconvicted of crime, was free, whatever his origin or color. And no enact-ments of Maryland, made after such cession Now, before we pursue our subject further, we appeal to the People of the United States to bear us out in the position that that country alone can be said to be truly flourishing, prosperous, and happy, where thriving villages, numbering from 500 to 2,000 souls, are springing up in overy direction; while, on the other hand, the country or siding in the limits of the cession and extension. over the persons and property of individuals residing in the limits of the cession aforesaid, (the present District of Columbia,) shall not cease and determine, unless Congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the eighth section of ment of the United States," was therefore a per-

fect nullity.

Maryland had no more right or authority to legislate, execute, or interpret law in such District, from and after July 16, 1790, than she had in France, or in the State of New York. The territory of the District had ceased to be a part of the territory of that State, was beyond her juris-diction—the people on the soil owed her no allegi-ance, were not her subjects or citizens, and none of her officers could go there to enforce her au-thority. Thus, Maryland had nothing to do in the District, after its cession and acceptance; but, from that noment the Congress with from that moment, the Congress, without any express grant of power, as the legislative body of the United States, would necessarily have had exclusive power to legislate over the District,

granted Congress the power "to exercise exclu-sive legislation, in all cases whatever, over such rements of those colonies which Brittures do not, in all cases, supply.

ovince of British Guiana, for fourteen
owing August 1st, 1838, seventy-four
stores were opened, and 267 building
onveyed to laborers at that date emand cottages are stated thereon, extreme lots were conveyed to laborers at that date emancipated, and cottages erected thereon—cottages
since succeeded by thousands, and which, for
comfort, &c., would be palaces for one-half the
comfort, acc, would be palaces f Irish population in the mining and manufacturing towns of New York or Pennsylvania.

This "ball was set in motion" by 63 emancipated laborers purchasing plantation Northbrook pated laborers purchasing plantation Northbrook it necessarily adopted, in order thereby to interpret and apply its provisions.

at the same time some memento of the freedom and happiness which they now enjoyed. The villages of Friendship and Buxton, on the same coast, speedily followed. Bagot's Town, and La Retraite, on the banks of the Demerara river, above Georgetown. Den Amstel, east coast of Essequibo county. The villages of Phoenix, Encountered the property of the power was granted, establishment of which the power was granted, and is not a "coarses and Comphelltown in the island of Secondary of Congressional legislation." establishment or which the power was granted, and is not a "case" for Congressional legislation, as is sufficiently shown by the Preamble to the Constitution, which is the key to unlock the ob-ject toward the establishment of which the power thus granted must be exercised. "We, the Peo-ple of the United States of America, in order . . to establish justice, . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do"

grant said power.

The following are express restraints or inhibitions upon the exercise by Congress of such power imposed by the People, in subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 9, article 1, of the Constitution:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may re-"No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall

"No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."
To attaint is, by simple enactment, to partially withdraw protection, without judicial trial, from one or more persons, by legislatively declaring his property forfeited and his blood eternally disinheritable. Yet, in declaring the punishment of treason, Congress can declare the convict's property forfeited, and his blood corrupted during his ewn life. Ex post facto laws are those which render nots punishable when, or in a manner in which, they were not, when they were committed, and relate to criminal and penal, and not civil proceedings; and, like bills of attainder, are essentially unjust and subversive of the first principles on which political society is based. If, thereearn, save been abandoned during the last twelve yearn, yet for these, and on the site of many of the test of the same period, nearly 50 villages like the above have sprung up; while the population of the colony generally, and of the city of George-then, we indeed find carried out the truly republican maxim, the only just theory of protected, and his blood corrupted during his swentheam maxim, the only just theory of power, menther and an all the same ratio, has lacrased 20 per cent. Here, we indeed find carried out the truly republican maxim, the only just theory of power, or power, or power, or power, or it as an all the second of the greatest good of the greatest number. However may plainly see that a craisi in the annals of negro domestic slavery has arrived, and that a great work is begun, for the entranchisement and enlightenment of the oppressed and degraded colored race.

We cannot do better than to conclude an article, designed to refute the historical calumny, that emancipation in the British West Indiess is no social, moral, or religious good, in the words of a benevolvent and distinguished prelate of the English church, now lately deceased, who labored

sonal liberty, inasmuch as by it every person is discharged from "all manner of illegal imprison-ment" under color of national authority, cannot be suspended by Congress, except in time of do-mestic or foreign war, when the public safety may require it. The inherent constitutionally investigating power, which is perpetually correct ing the errors of the head and hands of the Gov ernment, as the conscience of the Constitution, is not to be suppressed as the head may will, and will not down at the bidding of Congress. It was thus particularly preserved as a guard or bul-wark against usurpation of power adverse to per-

The act of Congress, approved July 16, 1790— which assumed to enact that "the operation of the laws of Maryland, within the District of Co-lumbia, shall not be affected by the acceptance of the United States of the said District, for the permanent seat of Government of the United States, until the time fixed for the removal of the seat of Government to the said District, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide," so concerned—was a gross and complete usurpation of power, never resulting or granted; but which, on the contrary, Congress was essentially restrained from exercising. It was, therefore, so far void, and all persons thus illegally restrained of their liberty have a right to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Thus all persons in such District, who were uncharged with or unconvicted of crime, were legally free from the moment of such cession or acceptance, and that the United States were also incompetent to enslave them; and, as a necessary consequence, that all of the statute laws of Maryland declaring crimes certain acts if committed by slaves, and declaring certain acts crimes if committed by freemen to-wards or concerning slaves, are no longer of any validity whatever, simply because there are and can be no slaves there.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE. -

tion of the Causeway-Five Points of Ne York-Sabbath breaking-House of Refuge-Fair and Cattle Show-" Cooping."

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

We have a monument here to the Father o his Country, another to the Defenders of our city in the last war at North Point, and some days since we had a brilliant procession of citizens and citizen soldiers, together with the United States military from Fort McHenry, who all turned out for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a monument about to be erected to the memory of Wells and McComas, who, it is said, shot General Ross, the commander of the British forces at North Point. But we are to have moral monuments amongst us that will out-top these in their skysporting and heavenly influences. I allude to the reformation on the Causeway in our city. Stimulated by what the religious people of New York (particularly Methodists) have done towards work ing a reformation at the Five Points, in that city. the moral condition of our Causeway was taken into consideration, a meeting was called, and ou philanthropists are proceeding on the David Crocket maxim, and going "ahead" accordingly The property on the Causeway has already advanced fifty per cent, in consequence of the move to get up a Sunday school in that locality, and a ome sum has already been subscribed.

Five-Points reformation, it is well to state from Writings of Washington. These papers, it is pire city, that the Ladies' Home Missionary So- and are arranged so as to impart a great ciety commenced the work by appointing the Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Methodist church, their agent | and it is in this particular that the merit of the Like a good man and true, he immediately went | book consists. It is a sort of scrap-book of things to work. And the first thing he did was to locate | relating to the men of the Revolution and the himself in that neighborhood some four months part they had in the formation of the American crime, and redeemed from the broad road which leads to moral and physical degradation, and to moral and physical death. Wisely impressed Mr. Pease offered to get work for all who needed ewing, and he has one hundred and twenty employed. Men also applied, and he obtained situations for them. He has formed a Temperance Society, and already six hundred signatures have been obtained to the total abstinence pledge, This gentleman goes about his Master's business bravely. He has hired three houses, and has the aid and advice of fifty ladies and gentlemen in tion, religious exercises are had three times on sidered a privilege to attend; and tickets of admittance are given accordingly to the best Sun-

day School scholars. S. Osborne, a poet of some reputation in his years ago in this city, but who was, I believe, originally from the East, published a volume of poems, and among other good things in it, was one, startling in its name to the nerves of such as the preacher, in addressing, said, that if they did not all repent, and mend their ways, they would certainly go to a place which he would not mention by name to so refined an audience, but which had much point in it. It was called "The Devil a Fishing;" and, like the celebrated Devil's Morning Walk" of Coleridge, it described the Spirit of Evil at work among men. Osborne's poem goes on to show how "the gentle-man in black" fished, and with what he baited his hook.. He caught a belle with a ribbon, a lawyer with a fee for bait, &c, but, says he,

"The idler pleases me the best, He bites the naked hook." This is true. And be blessings upon that benevolent gentleman who, first thought of estab-ishing Sunday schools, from beholding the idle ising Sunday schools, from beholding the idle children running at large in vice and profanity on the Sabbath day. Yesterday, (Sunday,) in the middle of the day, in one of our most frequented streets, (Lombard,) I saw a number of boys, who had abstracted a rope from a store on Cheapside, by uncoiling it through a broken pane of glass, and who had attached it to a hand-cart, lasting fine engine by drawing the state of the same part of the same of glass, and who had attached it to a hand-cart, of glass, and who had attached it to a hand-cart, playing fire engine, by dragging the cart through the street, and whooping and yelling at the top of their voices. If left unchecked in their career, it requires no prophecy to foresee the penitentiary, perhaps the gallows, as the fate of more than one of those boys, and shame, and crime, and sorrow, and degradation, the lot of most of them. It may be that some of these poor boys have nobody to care for them reminding one of have nobody to care for them, reminding one of the sad lines that Savage the poet, (whose biogra-phy, by Dr. Johnson, is one of the best in the language, and who in his early London life was his companion) has written of himself:

"No mother's care Shielded my infant innocence with prayer; No father's guardian hand my youth maintained Called forth my virtues, or from vice restrained.

The more need is there, then, that society hould care for them. If we expect to maintain ree institutions, we must have an enlightened and irtuous people.

Again, we have been profiting by an example which we should have set. With religious observances, and with a large attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati, and particularly of the former, the Cincinnati House of Refuge was dedicated on the 7th of this month. The ceremony took place, as I learn from a friend, in the chapel of the building. The audience was composed of the directors of the institution, memin the chapel of the building. The audience was composed of the directors of the institution, members of the court and of the bar, clergymen of various denominations, the mayor, and, as I have said, the ladies, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the vicinity. The venerable Dr. Beecher offered up a most appropriate prayer, and the address was delivered by Mr. Taft, of the bar. Among other things, the speaker said: "The first House of Refuge in this country was erected in Philadelphia. New York and Boston soon followed, as also New Orleans, though the building was soon after burnt. Baltimore has not, as yet, established such an institution."

The audience was guege; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read four of them; not one in a thousand, that can read one of the min at thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read any three of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in

easy to conceive what would have been the fate of its inmates. It is confessed that the words, "Baltimore has not yet established such an institution," would have struck most painfully on our it is. It is to be borne in mind, that it constitutes is,) were we not able to say to the Queen City, that we have here commenced a similar good work, and the completion of theirs, so properly celebrated, shall nerve us to renewed efforts. "Bet-

ter late than never."

The Fair of our Maryland Institute is attract. ing great attention. It is crowded daily and night-ly. Three nights since it was so crowded that the visiters on the stairway were stopped ten minutes at a time, the passage up and down being entirely blocked up.

blocked up.
Our cattle show attracted a great number of strangers to the city; all our hotels were crowded, and our streets presented almost entirely a different looking set of people. Farmers from all parts of our State visited it, and they expressed themselves very much gratified by what they saw and learned, and many of them were certainly surprised at the many improvements exhibited and the fine stock presented.

By the bye, speaking of moral reformation, we have an evil here in our elections which cries aloud for reformation, and for the infliction of heavy punishment. Many of your readers, perstrangers to the city; all our hotels were crowd-

heavy punishment. Many of your readers, perchance, have never heard of the system of "cooping," which exists here in our elections to extent that no one not on the spot and observant of such matters would believe. This "cooping" is nothing more or less than catching persons on the eve of an election, and keeping them in con-finement until after the election, or compelling them to vote the ticket of the party "cooping" them on the day thereof. Houses were obtained for the purpose, I am sorry to say, by both par-ties, and voters taken there by force or fraud. If liquor or money could win them to the purposes of the party cooping them, they were taken to the polls accordingly. If they could not be coaxed, or threatened, or made drunk enough for the purpose of obtaining their votes, they were kept in duress until after the election, so that their votes might be lost to their party. I have heard upon good authority that a high legal functionary of a neighboring State, on returning from a dinner party, which he left a little the worse for wear, on his way to his hotel was forcibly "cooped." He thought he had been taken to the watch-house, and got his keepers to let him have writing materials. They did so for the sake of finding out who he was, for they discovered that he was a stranger, and shy as to the matter that he was a stranger, and sny as to the matter of his identity. The letter was to one of our first lawyers from his brother chip, begging him to come and bail him out, and setting forth his case. The "coopers" opened the letter, and finding out who their prisoner was, they plied him with liquor till the next morning—which was the morning of the election—and, as the story goes, got him to vote in several wards. Your readers see what a crying evil this is, and comment is un-

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

AN INQUIRY into the Views, Principles, Services, and Infle ences of the Leading Men in the Origination of the Amer ican Union, and in the Formation and Administration of the Government. By Thaddeus Allen. In three volumes Roston: George W. Briggs.

The first volume of this work was issued from the press nearly a year ago. It professes to be an Inquiry upon the subjects named in the title, but is, in reality, merely a collection of papers and documents copied from the correspondence of the leading men of the Revolution, from the pro-To give your readers some idea of what has ceedings of the Continental Congress and of the en done in New York by the Methodists in the Provincial Legislatures, and from the Life and information before me, from a friend in the Em- true, relate to the subjects indicated in the title, amount of interesting and valuable information, since. He hired a corner store, a notorious gro- Union. The preface and introduction comprise

tion. These, with the little village of Mahaica, population about 600, and a sort of half-way post between the above towns, (some seventy miles apart), were all the improvements which, in a century and a policy between the decame null and void, having no force or validity between the above towns, (some seventy miles apart), were all the improvements which, in a century and a policy between the above towns, (some seventy miles all its laws, statutory or other, from that moment, became null and void, having no force or validity between the above towns, (some seventy miles all its laws, statutory or other, from that moment, became null and void, having no force or validity between the above towns, (some seventy miles all its laws, statutory or other, from that moment, be had some fifty or more of the ragged, miserable children hereabout clothed december to the third this publication, intended toward a supply of a long-existing public want far reaching in its effects, is a result of some labor in a broad and cently, and he opened his Sunday school with them. The number increased every Sabbath, and now he has two hundred tidy and well-behaved seen by our intervening fathers, but in distant, children in his school, redeemed from sloth and misty view; and which, since new-made and other objects many and various beset its now more numerous avenues, is too little seen or sought by us, and hence too little known-a field which there fore claims greater and better labors of the able with the fact that idleness is the parent of crime.

And more competent, to cull and select its original, Mr. Pease offered to get work for all who needed genuine and restoring fruits of mature experi-Many women soon applied, to whom he gave wing, and he has one hundred and twenty emoret. Men also applied, and he obtained situations for them. He has formed a Temperance in the false work of the same and forecasting patriotism of those Elder Fathers; and finally to dispense them to the well-meaning many, who, long accustomed to feed on the false or spurious because they knew or could obtain no better, so much more need now, and in proportionately augmented measure, a free, common, salutary use of the true and pure."—Page 89.

There are perhaps half a dozen pages of original matter scattered through the volume, comprising Sabbath school labors. Under Mr. Pease's directithe preface, introduction to the second and third numbers, and short notes, in a style correspondeach Sabbath, Sunday School is held twice, and | gin to the above, which I have quoted, punctuae has established a Singing School on Wednes- tion and all, as it stands in the original. With day evenings. At this Singing School it is con. the exception of this, the book is made up of collections and extracts, without even the merit of a sufficient narrative or explanation to connect them one with another. If the assumed author had only claimed to edit these papers, and given day, who flourished some twenty or twenty-five them to the world with a preface and introduction, it would have given a more correct idea of the service he has rendered the public, and also of the work itself. It contains no statement of his own in regard to the subjects of his "Inquiry," states no results of said "inquiry," and attempts no discussion of principles or facts; but leaves them to interpret themselves, undigested and unapplied to any of the great questions that have arisen under the operation of the Government since the formation of the American Union. It is possible that something of this kind is contemplated in the part of the work yet to appear, but no indication of it is given in this volume-It may be of some service to politicians and political writers as a book of reference, but will hardly gain a place in the permanent literature of the country. The publisher deserves credit for the substantial form and manner in which he has brought out this volume of the work.

ORANGEVILLE, N. Y., January 28, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Nothing can be more manifest than the tendency among popular writers, whether the subject be fact or fancy, to adorn their production with Latin, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and occasionally Greek passages. As German is already done up for English readers in English types, and as I suppose Greek soon will be, I am looking for an increased use of these languages. But I regard the new types as a decided favor for the general reader, since he will be able to read the gibberish, if he cannot understand it. There are thus five languages which our writers seem to think is profitable to use at pleasure But, to persons not guilty of this literary

sin, and to those who cannot read these striking passages and phrases, it does not seem so very profitable, or even pardonable. A grosser insult can-not be offered, than to speak to a man in a language you know he cannot understand—especially, when you know his situation in life is such as to justify his ignorance of the language used.

No individual need be told that there is no newspaper, or literary publication—no novel, or history, or any book for general reading—one in fifty of whose readers can understand a sentence in either of those languages; not one in a hundred, that can understand any two of them; not one in five hundred, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read one or more of these languages, very few are so familiar with them that they can detect the wit or pith of a remarkable passage, without recourse to their lexicons; and perhaps even then they miss the special wit, because it stands alone.

Such being a fair representation of the ability of community at large, with respect to other languages than their own, it may justly be asked, what can it he, short of deliberate input or set.

T. S. ARTHUR,
Who will concentrate upon it all, or nearly all, of his literary labors. The design of thal paner is clearly expressed in the title—"HOME GAZETTE?" It will be emphatically at a paper for the home circle—a household companion—a pleasant fried friend. Home Gazette?" Will be a series of original Nouvellettes by the Editor, who will furnish some four or five of these pictures of domestic life, written in his best style, for every volume. The more distance will be the organ of no party nor sect, nor will it the title—"HOME Gazette" will be the can read free in the title—"HOME Gazette" will be the sake of gening will fail can be the circle of numan happiness. Honesty will the editor teach the tright, and seek by every means to widen the circle of human happiness. Honesty will the editor teach the tright, and seek by every means to widen the circle of human happiness. Honesty will the editor teach the tri guage you know he cannot understand—especially, when you know his situation in life is such as to justify his ignorance of the language used.

No individual need be told that there is no

its inmates. It is contessional to the case of the constitution, would have struck most painfully on our moral sense, (and it did strike us painfully as it is,) were we not able to say to the Queen City, is,) were we not able to say to the Queen City, and Cicero, and Goethe, and Racine, and Cermanenced a similar good work, vantes; you are thrown into "the shade" by one dash of the pen, in the delicate fingers of some boarding-school miss of sixteen, who has taken lessons six weeks in Italian. I pity thee, thou learned man, but I cannot help thee. You ought to know better. Now, indeed, it must be very trying to be headed by one who knows just enough to head you, and no more. I would like to know just how these writers feel, when they meet with a passage they don't understand; or do they "know it and so never meet with such accidents? Why this resort to other languages besides our own? Is this one reason? Writers who become popular, become likewise so thoroughly imbued with pedantry, that they are painfully impelled to let the depth and breadth of their abilities be known. Is it a fire shut up in their bones, and is every evidence they give of their learning an assuaging cooling breath to those fires? And can they not deny themselves that luxury? Do they also suppose that those who cannot read the passage in the language in which they write it, will think it a stronger, more pointed and vigorous passage than they would if they could read it? Do they think to compel the one who translates it to make a "smart" saying of it, or be chargeable with not having given the full meaning? They

with not having given the full meaning? will make slight gain by this mode of bolstering up their weakness In the general judgment of men, it is not pre sumptive evidence at law, that a writer who parades Spanish in his writings is a Spanish scholar. No judge would allow it to go to a jury, as proof of such a claim. It would go very far to prove that he was not sane, too sane perhaps for a straitjacket, but not sane enough for a common sense man, or to prove him a notorious pedant.

Is it possible that any individual ever thought that a fact or figure ever could make a deeper or more agreeable impression, if expressed in French or Italian, for English readers, than in strong, nervous old Saxon, or modern English? Is our language so rough or barren, that the rich or delicate thoughts, the love or hate of an author, cannot be expressed by it? If so, let it be revised, improved, and enlarged, if need be, to ten volumes, large as Webster's last, but let it still be English. If a man must use Spanish, let him find a Spaniard, and talk it "to" him. Would it not be a saving, on the whole, if writers, when they are about to inflict a German passage on their readers, would let the passage go, but enclose in brackets an explanation like this—"Gentle reader, I have a most exquisite German passage in my head—it would give you a most convincing proof of my taste and skill, but modesty forbids—it is more than probable you cannot read it, and I will not. nervous old Saxon, or modern English? Is our language so rough or barren, that the rich or delithan probable you cannot read it, and I will not give you needless pain." But, Dr., if we must have these languages, we must have their transla-

Let every writer give his own translation of every foreign word, phrase, and sentence, and let it always he printed side by side with its original. If you can secure a reform, even in your own columns, little as they are abused in this matter, you will gratify a thousand readers, and not displease a solitary one. He who can translate a passage does not wish to meet with it; he who cannot, hate the sight of it. In this matter, I write in behal f all who are as ignorant as myself, and a multitude who are not.

Will not the press generally help those who cannot help themselves in this abuse of privilege Yours, truly, .

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ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI. Chartered in 1845—Session of 1849-'50—Matricu lants, 224-Graduates, 65.

THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anatnd Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry
and Cerebral Physiology.

LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics I. GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of linical Medicine.

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There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midnight blackness changing
Into gray:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen; Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play:
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Clear the way!

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OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolution among the nations of Europe, which have followed ear other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is no yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become investe with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy is ith a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a iddle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessari-Induce ground occuse in the massy, important, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat'ses to be furnished by the hist-rian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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G. P. R. James, the celebrated Novelist, has been enful stories

J. M. Legare, of South Carolina, will contribute a bril-

liant set of papers for 1851.

Miss Fennimor- Cooper, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Lowell. T. B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, T. B. Read, the Artist and Foet, is now at Dissection, on his way to Italy to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned David of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

ecember number.
All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast nished Graham also abolishes the system of canvassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now

Single copies, \$3. PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commercing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, \$3; two copies, \$5; fire copies, \$10; and ten copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. Thee terms will not be departed from by any of the three dollar magazines. All orders addressed to GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Oct. 17—64 134 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ATAMEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resideni
Physicians in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pares to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physi
cian. ian. The domestic department being under the charge of a

Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar

equare, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks add plauted with srees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes. In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart Ole of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as will as into the main building, and all the waste water car-

ried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WOERS

Chesist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing fish hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of when the standing of the hill, by "a hydraulic pute cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic pate." a self-acting machine of cast fron, that is kept constantly going, night and fay, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works by the control of the water works is a forcular room, containing the douche bath, which is a steam falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be beyaried in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in disneter Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables. Ac.; the vising desche (for the cure of pies, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. There are many other appliances, which can be better un derstood by a personal examination. May 30.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scripturai Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octave pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents. For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York. HOOKER & HAWLEY,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con necticut. JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12—ly JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

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age; single copies 61-4 cents Price, by mail, \$2.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Bailey, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of poslage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

G. W. LIGHT & CO.

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-LEGE, Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practica manner for the duties of the counting house and for busi

manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and reientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Ecok-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobling, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make ll descriptions. It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make,

nose who attend this institution good practical penmen-tine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade A complete course of calculations is included in the ex Terms for the full course - - - \$40 00 BC Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen an enter at any time. BC The institution being chartered, students on gradu-ating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and

egal gentlemen.

The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to tweive weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized. out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19-3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

ense. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Rox Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

the cost of transportation will be very small. In a section opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanos sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half

cents. A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense

Orders, exclosing payment, in bank notes or past office stamps, may be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug. 8-6t No. 61 John street, New York City.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are repectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the bject in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio,

WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and National Era. the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and rentant real estate.

CSPOffice—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.

Sept. 19—1y

JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, In Quart Bottles.

In Quart Bottles.

POR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn U eers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Eryspielas. Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption. Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Gierral Debility, 4c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficaco. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bounds; and thus three processes, which are critisarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the stime large three but there is only one ways of relieving pain for the stime large three but there is only one ways of relieving pain for

the result of three different kinds of medenie, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, n. topical application, will remove it. It must be at tasked at its source, in the fluide of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, giandular awellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is *Sand's Sarsaparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is, that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recover health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kind'y sent us the

alue.
Lientenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the MONTERBY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

Monterry, January 18, 1850.

Messys. A. B. & D. Sandis:
Gentlemen: I best leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to kry lits effects, and that they may be beenfited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the let of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparitia in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.

Here is another, nearer home:

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sasds: Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted dimersion of strength that followed, with the protracted dimersion of strength in the latest provided in the second strength of the se

Read the following, from New Orleans, November 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands:

Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparila, having been cured of a maindy after sufferilg aix years. I hereby cheerfully cettif to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that is should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price & 1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

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